FBIS DAILY REPORT

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NATO MAKES 'INCOMPATIBLE' ZERO OPTION REMARKS

LD300010 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] The problem of the double zero option, that is the elimination of medium-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe by the Soviet Union and the United States, is analyzed by Aleksandr Pogodin. This is what he writes:

There are two incompatible tendencies in the statements on this problem made by American officials and by some of their West European NATO counterparts. On the one hand, some statements proclaim with optimism that now, following the recent session of the NATO Council, all the obstacles have been eliminated and that an agreement might be signed in the foreseeable future. On the other hand, some explanations actually nullify understandings reached on this matter earlier and put to the Soviet Union new conditions that conflict with the principles of equal security.

Not long ago, Western politicians used to say: if the Soviet Union agrees to exclude the problem of medium-range missiles from its Reykjavik package, an agreement based on the zero option will be signed immediately. But as soon as the Soviet Union agreed, the United States and NATO demanded that not only medium-range but also short-range missiles be eliminated. The Soviet Union agreed even to that; that is, to double-zero option. The United States accepted this version in principle, but proceeded, along with some of its NATO allies, to put forward new conditions, linkages and so on. There's an impression that when proclaiming their adherence to a zero option, they did not think about it seriously. Meanwhile, this is a problem of utmost importance. It concerns the vital interests of the USSR and the United States, of the Warsaw Treaty organization and NATO, of all countries and peoples.

An agreement based on the zero option would pose the first real step on the path towards nuclear disarmament. The reaching of a corresponding agreement would open up wide opportunities for resolving many other problems of stopping the arms race, and problems related to disarmament. This historical opportunity should not be missed. The USSR will continue to take concrete steps in the search for a solution to disarmament problems. But, as Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, our partners in the West should also do something instead of inventing more and more demands and testing our patience.

U.S. 'NEGATIVE' RESPONSE TO USSR PROPOSALS NOTED

LD010900 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The governing NATO bodies have been and are the main force opposing positive changes on the way of bridling the nuclear arms race, writes Vikentiy Matveyev, the newspaper IZVESTIYA political observer, in the latest issue of the magazine MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN.

The author points out that a communique on a meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group held in mid-May in Stavanger (Norway) points out that the NATO countries will preserve and improve their nuclear forces. In his words, such a situation does not tally with a prospect for an understanding on substantial moves to decrease nuclear confrontation in Europe.

At the same session an attempt was made to retard, and even to block, the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the USA on missile weapons in Europe. The matter inquestion is a proposal to include in an agreement the broadest possible range of military weapons, including those examined according to a geographical factor. Its aim

is not to make really drastic cuts in existing weapons, but to complicate negotiations, points out Vikentiy Matveyev.

The Soviet side has repeatedly expressed readiness to tackle the issues of medium-range missiles on the global scale, that is to include relevant weapons in Asia in the agenda of the Geneva negotiations. It is necessary to take into account, naturally, all component parts of such arsenals in that region. The USA has nuclear systems in South Korea, on the Philippines, in Japan, on warships deployed in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. "What is the U.S. response to the USSR's readiness? -- negative," points out the author.

The NATO Council session held in June in Reykjavik and the summit of the seven in Venice ducked a reply to the new constructive proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member countries, which open a real prospect for a considerable decrease in military confrontation in Europe.

Vikentiy Matveyev writes in conclusion that it is a realistic and positive character of the initiatives of socialist countries that provokes confusion in NATO.

U.S. 'HINDERING EUROPEAN COOPERATION'

LD011933 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 1 Jul 87

["US Hindering European Cooperation -- News Analysis" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- By TASS analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The first stage of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened in Helsinki July 3, 1973. It laid down a solid foundation for subsequent decisions that have become a historic milestone on the road to a durable and stable peace in Europe.

Two years later, in late July early August 1975, the third stage of the conference was crowned with the Helsinki Final Act signed by 33 European countries, the United States and Canada.

The conference summed up the political results of World War II and reaffirmed the futility and harmful nature of the policy from the status of strength and cold war.

At the same time the conference opened up possibilities for accomplishing a key task of our time -- strengthening peace and enhancing security of nations, primarily in Europe.

The Helsinki Final Act also laid down a solid foundation for cooperation in the economic and scientific fields and for cooperation on humanitarian issues. However, years that have passed after that demonstrate that the U.S. Administration and some of Washington's NATO allies are departing from the Helsinki Agreement and openly breaching decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

For instance, instead of lowering the level of military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, the United States is doing everything to keep its nuclear weapons in Europe, specifically, by re-fitting its Pershing-2 medium-range missiles into systems with a shorter range. It also wants to exclude from the balance 72 U.S. nuclear warheads stationed on West German Pershing-1A's.

In the field of economic cooperation the United States is scaling up discriminatory measures against the U.S.S.R. and other countries of the socialist community and, what is more, making its partners do the same, despite its commitment under the Final Act to remove gradually all kinds of obstacles holding back the development of trade.

Such discriminatory measures are taken through a body established specially for that purpose -- COCOM, or Coordinating Committee on Export Controls.

As to the humanitarian field, the U.S. Administration, for example, demonstratively chose to torpedo an accord on contacts between people, institutions and organizations that was reached within the framework of the Helsinki process.

A meeting of experts on that issue was held last year in Bern in compliance with the decision of the Madrid meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Neutral and nonaligned states proposed their version of the document on contacts between people, institutions and organizations.

But Washington chose to frustrate their efforts, despite the fact that cooperation among European countries in the humanitarian field is one of the mainstays of the general system of international security. Washington's move was condemned by European public opinion.

The process of cooperation and security building in Europe would surely proceed at a more rapid pace if the United States and its allies did not hinder it.

PRAVDA CITES U.S. SPOKESMAN OAKLEY ON PERSHINGS

PM010925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "They are Still 'Hedging' in Washington"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jun -- The United States does not intend to eliminate the Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in the FRG. They merely intend to reequip them as Pershing-1B operational-tactical missiles and hand them over to the FRG. At a briefing for journalists here, U.S. State Department Spokesman Phyllis Oakley has announced these plans of Washington's, which contradict the initial draft of the treaty on medium-range missiles which provides for the elimination of Pershing-2 missiles.

In this connection Oakley stated: "If an agreement is concluded in Geneva on establishing a 'global zero' for short-range missiles (operational-tactical missiles -- TASS), the United States will not have the right to deploy Pershing-1B missiles in Europe. But, long ago we formed a program for cooperation with West Germany within whose framework the United States provides the FRG with Pershing-1 missiles."

It is planned to reequip the Pershing-2 missiles as Pershing-1B missiles by simply dismantling one stage in the medium-range missiles. The reverse buildup of the stage is also a simple operation, with whose aid the United States will be able, at any time, to restore its medium-range missile potential in Europe.

According to Oakley, the FRG Government has still not made the decision to "modernize" existing Pershings. But, she stressed, "the United States agrees with the opinion of the NATO military leadership that the modernization of the Pershings will make it possible to strengthen NATO's nuclear deterrent forces and preserve the flexible response capability" and "will fully support West Germany's modernization decision, if such a decision is made."

Many journalists present at the briefing assessed Oakley's statements as Washington's creation of new obstacles on the path of achieving definitive medium-range missile accords. [paragraph continues]

"As I understand it," one journalist asked, "you are now talking of removing a system which comes under the medium-range missile treaty and turning it into a system which does not come under this treaty, although in terms of range it is entirely subject to being taken into account in the treaty. Is that not a change of position?"

"The point of what M.S. Gorbachev said," Oakley was told by another reporter, "is as follows: Let's have no missiles of this range, let's set a figure of zero for medium-range missiles...but now you are talking of reequipping armaments which come under the medium-range missile treaty and moving them to the sphere of bilateral relations with the FRG so they do not come under the restrictions of the medium-range missile treaty. It seems to me this is a new obstacle created by the United States."

The State Department spokesman could not say anything intelligible in reply.

ARTICLE ON U.S. PLANS FOR FRG'S PERSHINGS CITED

LD011515 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- The United States known stand with regard to West German "Pershing-1A" delivery vehicles highlighted the NATO problem of "double control" and observance of fundamental articles of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty the anniversary of whose signing falls due today, says an article published in the Military Review of the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY. The governments that signed that treaty, among them the USA and the FRG, pledged themselves not to transfer and not to accept nuclear arms, the military review writes. And without such transfer and acceptance "Pershing-1A" missiles largely become pointless for they were conceived as a binary system of sorts: Its components are held by two countries which have a special relationship in NATO. The question arises as to what is the mechanism of putting that binary system into operation. A system which envisages a direct transfer of nuclear weapons to a non-nuclear country in an "emergency" has been adopted within NATO.

In this case non-nuclear countries on whose territory U.S. nuclear weapons are situated, for instance the FRG or Italy, are given the right to use such weapons on their own delivery vehicles on order from the national command. According to scenarios of NATO exercises, at a certain stage of a crisis a number of delivery vehicles at the disposal of the FRG, approximately one-third, and possibly even a greater part, is fitted out with U.S. nuclear warheads.

As to the FRG Government, it, on the one hand, publicy denies its involvement in this binary system from time to time and proclaims its adherence to the letter of the Paris agreements and the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. On the other hand, Bonn participates ever more actively in the political consultations with regard to nuclear weapons, and in the Nuclear Planning Group of NATO.

The persistent striving to preserve "Pershing-1A" missiles is based on far-reaching calculations linked with the United States intention to violate the non-proliferation regime on the terms it imposes itself, and create the precedent for a "broader interpretation" of the new treaties with the USSR that have not yet even been signed. No less significant is the striving to avoid now and in the future the elimination of the systems discarded by the USA. Washington is already openly discussing the plans of reequipping "Pershing-2" missiles into "Pershing-1B" missiles and transfer at least part of them to the Bundeswehr to replace the obsolete "Pershing-1A" missiles, naturally, with U.S. nuclear charges. The question of what an effect such actions might have on the talks on medium -and shorter-range missiles is relegated to the background, as if the interest in it was being lost, the article says in conclusion.

PENTAGON SPOKESMAN CITED ON SDI 'DEVELOPMENTS'

LD011054 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Washington July 1 TASS -- The U.S. Defense Ministry Tuesday issued a memorandum saying that the Defense Acquisition Board had begun examining the status of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative".

It will analyze technological advances and the very concept of SDI which is to be deployed in the first half of the '90s.

The Pentagon's board is to reach a conclusion on the possibility of proceeding to the next phase of work, during which prototype weapons will be built.

A Pentagon spokesman said the development efforts would be conducted within the narrow interpretation of the ABM Treaty, but he added that the U.S. President might at any moment decide to adopt the so-called broad, or permissive, interpretation of the document.

The statement served a definite indication that the U.S. Administration is going to embark on the practical implementation of the SDI program.

COMMENTARY ON NINTH U.S. NUCLEAR TEST BLAST

LD011038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Washington, 1 Jul (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The United States carried out another underground nuclear explosion in the test site in the Nevada desert on Tuesday, it was announced by a representative of the Department of Energy on Tuesday evening. A nuclear device with a capacity of up to 20 kilotons was exploded at 1205 Washington time at a depth of more than 300 km.

The underground nuclear test, conducted under the code name Punchwell was the ninth this year. Since the beginning of nuclear tests in the Nevada test site in 1951, the United States has carried out a total of 668 nuclear explosions there. Presently the U.S. military program for nuclear tests has been almost completely subjected to the aims of the notorious Reaganite "Star Wars" program.

In the course of it the energy supply for X-ray lasers with a nuclear back-up is being developed. They are to be an important element in the widescale ABM system with space-based elements. The United States is also conducting extensive work in the Nevada site on modernizing existing and developing new types of nuclear warheads.

Highly placed representatives in the administration try to justify the continuation of the nuclear test program by the need to maintain and preserve the reliability of the potential of the "nuclear containment." But these explanations are described as "absurd" even by leading U.S. military experts. [passage omitted]

GENERAL ROGERS 'AFRAID' OF DISARMAMENT RACE

PM261340 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 June 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov article: "Not a Step Further!" under rubric "Political Observer's Notes"]

[Text] For more than 10 years, more than 300,000 U.S. troops have been stationed in Western Europe, primarily in the FRG. The soldiers are commanded by officers, the officers by generals, and, as usual, the generals have their own chief general -- the commander in chief of U.S. troops this side of the Atlantic, who also holds the post of supreme commander NATO Allied Forces Europe.

Bernard Robers has held this post for 8 years, but everything has to end sometime. At the NATO headquarters near Burssels, 26 June will see a changing of the guard and another general, also American, but younger, named John Galvin will step into the shoes of the 65-year-old, four-star general.

Bernard Rogers has not had to fight a war in Europe during his 8 years as supreme commander, thank goodness. But this general of the military-diplomatic corps has never minced his words. And he is not likely to change his tune on the eve of his retirement. In the last few weeks, Rogers has been directing heavy verbal fire not only at his usual targets in Moscow but also, if you can imagine, at his own political command in Washington. What is the problem? What is he unhappy about? For 8 years the general has presided over the European theater with its build-up of U.S. and NATO armed forces. His greatest achievement has been the stationing of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. But a wrench has been thrown in his works after all. In fact, if an agreement is worked out between Moscow and Washington in Geneva, nothing will remain of these missiles which, according to the general, "can strike any target within 13 minutes and have the greatest possible chance of penetrating Soviet defenses." And another round zero seems to be winking at the general in farewell -- a zero in operational and tactical missiles, which Moscow proposed and which appears to have been digested by Washington, followed by Bonn and other capitals allied to the Americans, although not without difficulty and certain provisios. Two nuclear missile zeros -- if an agreement can be reached -- is the nightmare haunting the supreme commander as he leaves to cross the ocean. He is faced with the question: What has he been fighting for?! Especially as he has had a fleeting glimpse of even more nightmarish prospects beyond these two zeros.

Allow me to quote THE WASHINGTON POST, which managed to tear the general away from packing his suitcases:

"Speaking unusually frankly at the end of his unprecedented 8-year term in NATO, Rogers appealed to this alliance to 'draw the line' after concluding an agreement on medium-range missiles, rejecting any future proposals which would affect other nuclear weapon systems capable of striking Soviet targets. As Rogers said, 'someone must come forward and say to NATO: Enough, to hell with it!' 'We have moved too fast and the time has come to sit down, stop and think, and put our affairs in order' before considering the stream of proposals in the arms control sphere which, Rogers believes, will continue to come from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev."

So, Bernard Rogers is frankly afraid of the disarmament race. You will probably think the general has gone off his rocker. There is still, alas, no danger of such a race and there is hardly likely to be any in the foreseeable future. The world is still arming. Summing up the results for 1986, in its last yearbook the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute wrote, not without reason, that "successes in the nuclear arms sphere are still considerably ahead of successes in the arms control

sphere. "Nevertheless, you cannot deny the general a heightened perception of events, although he has suddenly begun to refer to himself with ironic despair as an "unquestioning infantryman." He is aware there is something in the air -- no, not the danger of a disarmament race but the danger of the first difficult steps along this path. He can see this danger in the "stream of proposals" coming from Moscow and even more in the favorable view taken of this stream of proposals by a very broad section of the public.

The threat of a disarmament race is like a sharp knife to those who are used to participating in quite a different race. The general is not alone in this, of course. Let me remind you that at the end of April, after the visit by Secretary of State Shultz to Moscow, when the prospect of an agreement on medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe began to dawn more brightly, former President Nixon and his former Secretary of State Kissinger published a joint article for the first time in their lives, warning all strategists, retired and still active: "Any Western leader who encourages the Soviets' perfidious fantasies of a nuclear-free world is threatened with unimaginable dangers." How is that for a statement?! Lord Carrington, NATO general secretary, has spoken equally strongly on the subject: "Gorbachev's proposal to deprive Europe of virtually all its nuclear missiles... represents a terrible challenge to NATO strategists who are primarily concerned by the threat posed by the USSR's vastly superior conventional forces.... If Moscow also proposes the removal of short-range missiles it will be a catastrophe."

Behind these and other preemptive strikes against arms reduction plans, including, incidentally, plans to reduce conventional arms, lurk confusion and perturbation in the face of this new situation. Western strategists are losing control over public opinion in their own countries and are also afraid that the Reagan administration, politically weakened by the "Iran-contra" scandal, is too eager for an agreement with Moscow. It is becoming increasingly difficult to defend the arms race using the old methods, because, seeing the "stream of proposals" from Moscow, more and more people are coming to believe in the Soviet Union's sincerity. Unlike politicians and generals, ordinary people would really prefer a disarmament race -- not just as a dream but as a reality of the immediate future. But the politicians and generals refuse to alter their attitudes and continue to cling to traditional ideas, to say nothing of their material interest in the arms race. Hence, as Comrade Gorbachev said recently, stems the lack of realistic policy in the West, despite the fact that such a policy is dictated by the new possibilities that have opened up. Hence also the quite unusual dilemmas, tasks, fears now being discussed for all to hear.

The arguments used by Michael Evans in the London newspaper THE TIMES are fairly typical. "What happens after the conclusion of a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces," he writes, "will demonstrate whether the United States and its allies are strong enough and vigilant enough to hold off another siege by Gorbachev.... The 4,000 American nuclear systems remaining in Europe will continue to act as sufficiently weighty evidence that Gorbachev has not succeeded in casting the United States and its European partners adrift from one another. But as soon as an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear forces is signed, there will be an almost insuperable additional incentive to go further."

I could not have put it better myself. This is what people like Rogers are afraid of: the incentive to go further. As far as they are concerned, progress of this nature is tantamount to retreating and surrendering their positions. And so the last order given by the NATO supreme commander as he quits his post is: Draw the line here! Not a step further!

PETROVSKIY ON 'PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES' TO ARMS RACE

PM220949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Article by V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister: "Peaceful Alternatives" -- first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] For the first time in history, mankind is beginning to regard itself as a single entity, to see the global ties linking man, society, and nature, and to appreciate the consequences of the scale of its material activity. The world is becoming increasingly integrated. It is united not only by the internalization of economic life and powerful means of information and communication but also by the equal danger of nuclear death, ecological catastrophe, and global eruption of the contradictions between the poverty and wealth of its different parts. The logic of an interdependent and integrated world demands the solution of other global problems -- the problems of food, energy, the universal spread of literacy, education, health, and so forth.

We asked V.F. Petrovskiy, USSR deputy foreign minister, to talk about the role played by disarmament and the prospects offered by the new political thinking in the solution of mankind's common tasks.

The new political thinking perceives the integrated nature of the modern world not only in terms of a common military danger. Other global threats to mankind's existence fall within its purview: the destruction of the environment, the economic backwardness of whole regions, hunger, disease, and the gradual exhaustion of traditional energy resources. The international community has built up a wealth of instructive experience in the elaboration of the most complex accords aimed at the joint peaceful use of our planet's resources.

There are many examples of such developments -- both at a global and a regional level. The Law of the Sea Convention, adopted a few years ago at the United Nations, provides an opportunity to exploit the wealth of the sea and ocean bed in the interests of all the world's states and offers a realistic, peaceful alternative to the arms race of the seabed. For many years now the Antarctic Treaty has reliably protected the nonmilitarized status of this part of the globe and regulates its peaceful use by states.

The global tasks requiring joint efforts are becoming increasingly urgent and their solution cannot be postponed any longer. Learning to cope collectively with the problems that have arisen mean raising civilization to a new and qualitatively higher level. But in order to realize the dreams of mankind's best minds it is necessary to discard the burden of militarism and free ourselves of the fear of self-destruction.

Using K. Marx' striking definition, channeling resources into the preparation of war is, from the economic viewpoint, the same for society as throwing them into the water. The colossal proportion of mankind's resources being thrown away is continuing to increase now. If the present rate of growth of military spending by the nonsocialist countries is maintained, a further $9 trillion will be lost in the abyss of militarism before the end of this century.

The arms race deprives mankind of an opportunity of making productive use of its resources and limits investment in civil sectors of the economy. Furthermore, that money would be more than enough to wipe out the trillion dollar foreign debt stifling the developing countries and would enable them to overcome their backwardness.

The Soviet program designed to free the world of nuclear weapons is a form of manifesto of the new political thinking and of the attainment of security and progress through disarmament. This document provided clear guideliens for the foreseeable future -- a nonnuclear and secure world for all, peace in space, and the restriction of states' military potentials to the bounds of reasonable sufficiency. It is also significant because it marks, for the first time in history, the beginning of the combination of the new political thinking and practice. The meeting between the USSR and U.S. leaders in Reykjavik, which showed graphically the possibility of making both the new political philosophy and concomitant conduct by states a reality, was viewed by realists throughout the world as a major step toward the creation of universal security.

The 15 January 1986 statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also marked the starting point for the implementation of the new political thinking because it set in the most definite and concrete terms the historic task of enabling mankind to enter the 21st century by concentrating on the tasks of creation. Disarmament is a powerful incentive for economic, scientific, and technical progress because it provides both the necessary political climate and the material preconditions for it.

At the first special session on disarmament in 1978, the UN General Assembly unanimously agreed that scientific and technical achievements should be used for peaceful purposes. The Soviet Union has put forward a whole series of initiatives on that score. There can be no disagreement with those Westerners who say that the secret of atomic energy revealed by human genius can never be forgotten. But to conclude, therefore, that the military use of atomic power cannot be prevented is essentially as absurd as claiming that because people use knives they must inevitably stab one another with them.

The USSR has suggested a plan for the stage by stage liberation of the world from nuclear weapons, a plan which guarantees a peaceful alternative in the atomic sphere. For example, our country has put forward a large-scale program for creating an international system for the safe development of the nuclear power industry which envisages a package of material, scientific, and technical measures backed up by international legal norms and agreements. Its implementation would make it possible to ensure that the use of atomic power for peaceful purposes remains free from mistakes and accidents, which threaten grave consequences for life and health.

The latest technology could be developed and used by the joint efforts of a number of countries to build a thermonuclear reactor to produce electricity for non-military purposes. The foundation for this has already been laid by the work of scientists from the USSR, the United States, Western Europe, and Japan on the bais of ideas put forward by Soviet science.

The Soviet Union has put forward a program for wide-scale cooperation among states in the development and exploration of space for purely peaceful purposes as a sensible and realistic alternative to the new round of the arms race -- the arms race in space. We deem it necessary to begin immediately the implementation of major projects for cooperation of this kind, including the joint creation of advanced space equipment in the interests of science, production, and economic progress and to develop the use of near-earth space and to create in the long term realistic preconditions for moving on to the exploration of the moon and, subsequently, other planets.

The Soviet Union has proposed that efforts be focused specifically on solving the socioeconomic development tasks common to all countries, such as communications, navigation, the rescue of disaster victims, the remote sensing of the earth, the study and protection of the biosphere, the establishment of a global weather service, the development of new materials and technologies, and so forth.

An integral part of our disarmament proposals is the release of material resources and intellectual and technical potentials and their use for the cause of development and the solution of contemporary global problems, including the elimination of economic backwardness, hunger, poverty, and disease. The Soviet Union urges that each step toward liberation from nuclear weapons should not only give the peoples greater security but should also make it possible to allocate more resources to improving people's living conditions.

That will be our approach to the tasks of the UN conference on the interconnection between disarmament and development to be held in New York in August 1987. The Soviet Union believes it important that all states take part in the conference, as envisaged by the UN General Assembly's decision. At the same time it is prepared to participate in the conference regardless of individual countries' attitude to that forum.

The USSR's proposals are dictated by the interests of establishing truly worldwide international cooperation. They provide a view of the possible organization of mankind's life in the next century. These initiatives are long-term in character and aim at achieving the broadest cooperation in the transition to the reduction of the arms race and subsequently in a nonnuclear and secure world.

Another aspect of the peaceful alternatives is their truly democratic nature and the fact that they are addressed not to a "chosen few" but to all the members of the world community of nations -- be they developed or developing and whether they follow the socialist or capitalist path. The initiatives of the USSR and the socialist countries, as the documents of the Warsaw Pact states' recent Political Consultative Committee conference in Berlin show, are aimed at eliminating confrontational approaches and establishing civilized norms and an atmosphere of openness and trust in international relations.

The development of cooperation in spheres providing an alternative to the arms race presupposes the activation of many channels, both traditional and new. Furthermore, scientific and technical cooperation within the framework of international organizations is closely linked with the implementation of the functions of monitoring the observance of an agreement in the disarmament sphere. The United Nations is the most universal forum, designed as the center for the coordination of states' actions. The USSR acts in the belief that now, when a new consolidation of the forces of progress and peace has taken shape, it is particularly necessary to increase the effectiveness of the United Nations and its specialized international institutions and organizations.

The Soviet Union participates actively in the IAEA -- a unique international organization which, for over 25 years, has been successfully serving a dual purpose -- preventing the spread of nuclear weapons in the world and at the same time developing cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The USSR proposes the creation of a world space organization, which would help to carry out the monitoring of the fulfillment of agreements on preventing an arms race in space and would be a center for the establishment of a qualitatively form of cooperation among states. Finally, with the transfer to general and complete disarmament the question of setting up an international disarmament monitoring organization will become a practical issue.

The opponents of disarmament and cooperation claim that the arms race is virtually a factor for scientific and technical progress: it is a source of employment and long-term orders for industry in the capitalist countries. In fact the militarization

of science, production, culture, and other aspects of life is the serious blight of bourgeois society. Peaceful cooperation, however, offers a direct and safe path for the development of science and production.

The switching of resources from military to peaceful aims and the establishment of extensive cooperation in advanced sectors of production, science, and technology should be a powerful factor in the achievement and strengthening of trust and in the destruction of stereotypes, self-interest [zamknutost], and confrontation.

In that way peaceful alternatives represent a fusion of trust, cooperation, and disarmament, they are the political and economic imperative of the modern world. Cooperation between states and peoples on a worldwide scale, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, "is necessary to prevent nuclear catastrophe and enable civilization to survive. It is also needed in order to jointly resolve in everyone's interests the other urgent problems facing all mankind."

The new political thinking is not confined to an awareness of meaningful peaceful alternatives to the arms race. It requires a concentration of efforts and urgent actions to ensure that scientific and technical progress promotes mutual guaranteed survival, not destruction.

KASHLEV INTERVIEWED ON VIENNA CSCE TALKS

PM011431 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Yu. Popov, our own correspondent in Vienna, has met with the head of the USSR delegation to the Vienna meeting of representatives of CSCE participant states, Ambassador Yuriy Borisovich Kashlev, and asked him a number of questions:

[Popov] Within the framework of the Vienna meeting, questions of the observance of human rights in various countries are being discussed among other others. As is known, the representatives of the United States and its Western allies are trying to reduce the debate to discussing alleged violations of elementary human rights and freedoms in the USSR and other socialist countries instead of adopting constructive decisions on the fate of millions of people on our planet. Are violations of human rights in the United States being discussed at the meeting? I have in mind the fate of the religious leaders Carl Kebet, Larry Claudmorgan, John Shuchard, Helen Vuason [surnames as published], and a number of others who have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment because of their opposition to the nuclear arms race.

[Kashlev] I would like to begin by citing the following example. One of the recent plenary sessions of the heads of delegations to the Vienna meeting was addressed by Deputy U.S. Secretary of State Whitehead. He devoted a considerable part of his speech to human rights in the USSR, as is customary for American speakers here. He said that the United States welcomes the processes of democratization, openness, and restructuring in the Soviet Union but claimed that we have so far allegedly "failed to extend them to ordinary people" who want to leave our country. The rights of "fighters" for religious freedoms are being violated and certain "rights champions" are being persecuted. A number of names were mentioned in a rather peremptory tone. According to the U.S. deputy secretary of state, the Soviet Union must guarantee free exit to all who wish to leave, irrespective of the country's state interests.

It is amazing that a man of the rank of deputy secretary of state, who arrived especially to attend the Vienna meeting, made no mention of the human rights situation in his country. After all, under the Helsinki Final Act, the CSCE participant states are obliged primarily to take care of their own citizens and their rights. [paragraph continues]

We asked the U.S. representative why he completely forgot about the human rights violations in the United States, where there are more than 10 million unemployed, around 3 million homeless, and tens of millions of victims of racism. Not once during the Vienna meeting did we hear what the U.S. Government intends to do to ease the plight of these people.

When the U.S. representative spoke about so-called "prisoners of conscience" in the USSR, I asked him to tell us about U.S. citizens languishing in prisons for political motives. In order to refresh Mr Whitehead's memory, the words of the well-known U.S. public figure Andrew Young, former U.S. representative to the United Nations, were cited. Young declared recently that "there are in U.S. prisons hundreds, and possibly thousands, of people who could be described as political prisoners."

This episode which occurred at a recent plenary session very accurately reflects the two trends, the two viewpoints which prevail at the Vienna talks: On one hand there are the Western countries' attempts to reduce the whole complex of problems pertaining to human rights to a discussion of the situation of the people who want to leave the USSR and other socialist countries, or, as they put it, "who are subjected to persecution for their political persuasions." And on the other hand, there is the desire not to mention the many millions of people about whom, guided by the Helsinki Final Act, they should primarily be concerned. We are not trying to sidestep a discussion on the observance of human rights in both West and East, and this has placed the U.S. delegation and its allies in a very awkward position.

[Popov] Apart from the so-called third "basket," other key international problems are also being discussed at Vienna? What is the situation regarding these questions?

[Kashlev] The Vienna meeting is not just devoted to problems of the observance of human rights, of course. The Helsinki Final Act, which was adopted in 1975, is an extensive document which contains around 300 various provisions which fall into three main categories as it were -- political questions, trade and economic questions, and problems of contacts between people and human rights. Here in Vienna, the Soviet Union continues to steer a line aimed at the development of the Helsinki process in these spheres since this line accords with the comprehensive system of international security put forward by our party at the 27th congress. The representatives of Western countries, including the Americans, are also paying lipservice to the development of the Helsinki process. Unfortunately, it is no more than that. In focusing attention on questions of exit visas from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the U.S. delegation completely ignores the military and political implications.

In the trade and economic sphere we have proposed to the Western delegations that an all-European forum be held in Prague, an ecological conference be held in Bulgaria, and a number of other international conferences be convened. While the West Europeans are showing some interest in trade, economic, scientific, technical, and ecological cooperation with us, the Americans are doing everything in their power to thwart the development of this positive process. For instance, they are opposed to the all-European scientific forum which has been proposed by Italy, and show virtually no support for the FRG proposal to hold an East-West economic conference. And, of course, they oppose all the socialist countries' proposals without exception. Their main task is to impede the process of detente in Europe. It is significant that a representative of the Pentagon has recently joined the U.S. delegation to take part in the work of the group on scientific and technical cooperation. It has emerged that his job is to oppose, by every means available, the expansion of scientific and technical contacts between the West and socialist countries so as to forestall "leaks of scientific information to the East." How is progress to be achieved if this kind of approach is adopted to the question of strengthening mutual trust and developing relations in all spheres?

[Popov] What role, in your view, will the Vienna phase of the CSCE play in the solution of vital international problems and what are the prospects for achieving progress on all these questions?

[Kashlev] Just like at every other all-European meeting, different and sometimes diametrically opposed viewpoints are coming up against each other here in Vienna. Given the sides' interest, a long, and I would even say torturous process of bringing position closer together and searching for compromise solutions is under way. The result is a final document, just like in Madrid a few years ago. We are confident this will happen also on this occasion. Especially, since the international situation in the world is now much more favorable than before. Our peace initiatives have helped to increase West European countries' interest in peaceful cooperation and disarmament. In my view, all this will be reflected in the results of the Vienna meeting.

POLAND'S MALINÓWSKI ADDRESSES PACT CHAIRMEN

LD011918 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw July 1 TASS -- The chairmen of the parliaments of the countries grouped in the Warsaw Treaty Organization opened a meeting here today.

It is being attended by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the People's Assembly of Bulgaria, Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the State Assembly of Hungary, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, Roman Malinowski, marshal of the Polish Sejm, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia.

The meeting will discuss the role and tasks of the parliaments in strengthening all-round allied cooperation, furthering the integration of the socialist community and increasing their contribution to implementing the main provisions of the peaceful policy of the socialist countries in the spirit of the documents adopted at the Berlin meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

They will also exchange the parliaments' experience of work in improving and accelerating the processes of building socialism in the fraternal countries.

Greeting the participants in the meeting, Malinowski stressed the high importance of exchanges of the experience of work by the parliaments of the fraternal socialist countries and their role in the process of change under way in these states and in consolidating interparliamentary cooperation as an important factor for the fraternal nations' interaction and integration.

"This meeting is taking pace in a period in which the historical path of the countries of the socialist community is determined in foreign policy by bold steps to carry out historic programs for peace on earth and in outer space and in home policy by fundamental reforms for upgrading socialism and leading the socialist countries to a drastically new phase of development," he said.

Malinowski called for stepping up the cooperation of the parliaments on the international scene, in implementing the historic program for preserving peace and in securing international support for the program proposed by the Soviet Union for creating a system of general security and eliminating all nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and for other peace initiatives by socialist countries.

PETROSYANTS DISCUSSES CEMA NUCLEAR POWER

AU300704 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Ensuring the Development of the Nuclear Power Industry"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- Andronik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Utilization of Atomic Energy and chairman of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Sphere of Peaceful Utilization of Atomic Energy, granted an interview to CTK on the occasion of the 52d session of the CEMA Permanent Commission.

Asked what he considers most important about the current meeting, he said: In your country, in Czechoslovakia, we are discussing problems which concern two main areas -- the further development of the nuclear power industry in the CEMA member states up to the year 2000, and the utilization of radioactive isotopes in industry and agriculture. It must be said that these are most interesting issues and that we will not strive at a solution without discussions, polemics, and a long-term and detailed assessment. And this is only natural, for we are faced here with a new science, a new technology. However, the most important task is to ensure the development of the nuclear power industry in the way formulated by our management centers, governments, and parties. We are taking this road, and this program is at the stage of realization. We are convinced that it will be accomplished.

What are the Czechoslovak experts contributing to the solution of the tasks? I must tell you that Czechoslovak experts have a very good name. In speaking of nuclear science and technology, one must say that you in the CSSR have built certain institutes and organizations. A group of scientists has been formed on a high level -- and it includes not only scientists, but also engineers-specialists. With the construction and operation of the first nuclear power plant in Jaslovske Bohunice, a group of outstanding nuclear power engineers was set up; and they helped build further power stations. As a result, this year 25 percent of the electric power in your country will be supplied by nuclear power plants.

PRAVDA REVIEW OF WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM301517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[Vladislav Drobkov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] If it is correct to say it is possible to see an entire ocean in a small drop, then the past 7 days should quite validly be considered a kind of miniature "copy" of the complex, dramatic, and very promising times in which we live. The events of these days graphically represent the entire spectrum of political, economic, military, cultural, and social life on the planet. They embody the hopes, joys, and sorrows of its inhabitants. If you were to try to find a single common denominator to all these contradictory, ambiguous facts, events, and phenomena, it could probably be only the time they happened -- the last full week in June, the middle of 1987, its "equator," so to say.

Three times during these days the front pages of the world press carried special reports and extensive commentaries with a "Moscow" dateline.

The results of the local soviet elections in our country's union and autonomous republics, published Wednesday, attested to the triumph of socialist democracy and the people's very broad support for the policy of renewal and restructuring.

The World Women's Congress was held successfully in the Soviet capital under the motto "Toward the Year 2000 Without Nuclear Weapons! For Peace, Equality, and Development!"

The CPSU Central Committee plenum, which examined questions of the radical restructuring of economic management, elicited a strong international response. The report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the plenum decisions are now topics of lively discussion both in our country and far beyond its borders.

The past week was also rich in important events in other parts of the world.

An intense struggle continued in the United States and West Europe over the problem of eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles.

The flames of the Iran-Iraq war are not dying down but are threatening to flare up still more dangerously. Here some people are openly seeking to warm their hands on them and take advantage of the crisis in the Persian Gulf region to strenthen their militarist positions and neoglobalist influence there.

It seems the same egotistic but shortsighted calculations have dictated Washington's recent actions in another of the planet's "hot spots" -- South Korea. The unprecedented intensity of popular anger and protest there is threatening the fate of the U.S. dictatorship, and its overseas patrons are hastily trying to take control of the complex situation as it develops... [passage omitted]

Our world today has certainly become too fragile and too interdependent and the military might created by man too highly destructive to be able to reckon on resolving the problems facing mankind as an individual or even as a limited elite group -- national or international. [paragraph continues]

To resolve them it is necessary to combine the efforts, will, and reason of all the earth's inhabitants.

About Missiles [subhead]

The justice of this conclusion is well illustrated by the situation regarding the problem of eliminating Soviet and U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. Although it is being discussed directly round the negotiating table in Geneva by USSR and U.S. representatives who, incidentally, have made definite progress, other countries and circles are also displaying and declaring an involvement in this problem.

A specific feature of the situation is that everyone (not counting overt militarists) now seems in favor of eliminating missiles. Sober-minded politicians and the broad masses, that is, the undoubted majority of the public, advocate this. But right-wing circles also advocate it verbally. So the watershed can be defined only according to actions. It is here the NATO "hawks" and their political confederates give themselves away. There are torrents of words, but in practice they seek to hamper missile disarmament and to erect cunning obstacles and traps in its path.

In my view, there are several reasons why quite influential forces in the United States and West Europe are still capable of advocating, overtly or covertly, the preservation of a particular part of the U.S. nuclear arsenal in the Old World.

First, the opinion that the defense of West Europe is impossible without the United States -- an opinion skillfully cultivated by NATO -- remains widespread among a certain section of West Europeans. It has been dinned into them over decades that the U.S. nuclear weapons stationed there are a guarantee that, in a crisis, "Uncle Sam" will not abandon his Old World "nephews" to the mercy of fate. Second, some people are still influenced also by the image of the enemy created over decades, the specter of the "Red menace," and so forth. Third, a considerable proportion of West Europeans are still either ill-informed about Soviet proposals and initiatives or judge them from the words of not always conscientious local presenters. True, the wall of silence has begun to collapse in recent months, chiefly thanks to the clarity and intelligibility of the Soviet proposals. But this process is not proceeding all that quickly or everywhere with identical success.

In such a situation opponents of the elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles, despite NATO's formal consent to this step, still have sufficient forces, means, and room to maneuver. They take advantage of this. This week several more U.S. and West European politicians, generals, statesmen, and commentators have advanced various provisos, warnings, conditions, and projects aimed at wrecking an accord on missiles.

Even in Geneva itself the U.S. representatives at the missile talks tried to accuse... the USSR of "delaying on accord" on their elimination! The pretext for such a less than appropriate statement was our country's perfectly natural reluctance to tolerate the U.S. proposed maintenance in Europe of 72 U.S. Army-controlled nuclear warheads for the West German Pershing-1A operational and tactical missiles. The U.S. plan to convert the Pershing-2 missile into a shorter-range misile by amputating one of its stages is also clearly aimed at getting round the Soviet Union's clear proposal for the complete elimination of medium-range and operational and tactical missiles in Europe. Because it is well-known that this stage could be grafted back on in just a few hours. Does NATO really consider us such simpletons?

Be that as it may, the U.S. and NATO maneuvers over the missile problem graphically confirm the existence in the West of an acute deficit of policy for real action and the great dependence of political leaders (above all in the United States) on militarist groupings.

Whom Are They Trying to Rescue? [subhead]

For more than 2 weeks now a wave of mass protests by the population against the dictatorial regime's attempts to prolong its existence has been sweeping many South Korean cities.

Let us recall that the dictator Chon Tu-hwan was recently forced to consent to cosmetic changes. He nominated as his successor, in point of fact, his own shadow -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling party. That machination was approved by Washington, which reckons on using such a change of actors in the Seoul "shadow theater" to reduce the wave of dissatisfaction with Chon Tu-hwan with his dictatorial government, and with its overseas patrons which has long been building up in South Korea.

But the South Koreans were unwilling to remain passive onlookers and themselves moved downstage in the political struggle. The dictatorship propped up by U.S. bayonets began to rock. True, it has to be pointed out here that, for all its inconvenience, this prop has still preserved the antipopular regime in South Korea for a long time. Dictators have replaced one another, not without U.S. involvement, but the essence of their rule remained as before -- to crush freedom and all democratic trends, perpetuate the artifical split in Korea, and unconditionally follow Washington's bellicose, hegemonist course in the Asia and Pacific region. As a result, South Korea has become a very important Pentagon military bridgehead, a vast base for the U.S. Army, Navy, and Air Force, and a launch site for missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Incidentally, the U.S. Command does not hide the fact that its forces stationed in South Korea have a nuclear potential and, as such, are an important element in Washington's neoglobalist strategy.

This bridgehead now finds itself at the epicenter of a political and social storm which is threatening to sweep aside the pro-U.S. dictatorship. How, then, does the United States behave in such cases?

The recent trip to South Korea by high-ranking U.S. emissary G. Sigur can serve as the answer to this question. This U.S. assistant secretary of state, who tackles problems of Asia and the Far East, arrived in Seoul almost as...a herald of democracy! He declared right at the start that the United States advocates a dialogue between Chon Tu-hwan's government and the opposition and the restoration of calm, is opposed to army interference in the current events, and so forth. It might even have seemed that Sigur had the authority almost to go over Chon's head and begin talks with members of the South Korean opposition, some of whom he met in Seoul. At any rate his trip pursued the aim of creating in South Koreans the illusion of Washington's "honest partnership" in the search for a way out of the present crisis.

But who, please, has granted the United States the right to determine the prospects and the framework for internal political processes taking place thousands of kilometers from U.S. borders? Or has Washington once again, as has happened repeatedly in the past, mistaken someone else's house for its own and begun behaving as the absolute boss while a guest there? This is clearly what is, in fact, happening. An admission by the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is very eloquent in this connection. [paragraph continues]

It wrote 23 June: "Washington is the superpower in whose orbit the government and the people of South Korea rotate... The United States has the right of any imperial power to intervene in the internal political affairs of its proteges and clients. It also bears responsibility, stemming from the fact that the United States put the South Korean Government in power."

Well, on the whole, the newspaper's words express the essence of things. At least, the way they are seen from the White House. It is no coincidence that appeals to "solve" the South Koran problem by tested means -- by removing Chon Tu-hwan from Seoul, like Marcos from the Philippines, thereby taking into consideration, as it were, the demands of the population of that distant "province" of the empire of the Stars and Stripes -- are now being heard increasingly frequently in the United States. The payment for this "service" is to perpetuate the presence of the Pentagon's military bases on South Korean soil. This option must not be exluded. But for the time being Washington would also not be averse to rescuing the present dictatorship. It favors any option, so long as it can secure U.S. positions in the south of the Korean peninsula and continuing knocking together the militarist "triangle" of Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul.

The question is whether the South Koreans themselves will agree to tolerte all this any longer. The stormy anti-U.S. demonstrations with which they greeted Sigur in Seoul and the continuing actions by democratic forces (on Friday alone, for example, approximately 1 million South Koreans participated in a nationwide march for democracy) indicate that not only attempts to save Chon but even the "Philippine option," which Washington foreign policy strategists are undoubtedly formulating, may not work this time. The prop which has supported the dictatorship for several decades is just too shaky, however hard they set about "reinforcing" it with bayonets, shootings, and jails.

PRAVDA CITES WORLD REACTION TO CPSU PLENUM

PM291009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Roundup based on reports by own correspondents L. Zhmyrev, V. Gan, V. Potapov, and I. Latyshev and TASS for 26 June: "Very Important Even:; Universal World Attention on Work and Decisions of CPSU Central Committee Plenum"; passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] Sofia -- It is a case of a radical reform in the management of the economy, of changes which open up opportunities for using the advantages of socialism as a social system, RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes, publishing the full text of M.S. Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. For restructuring in society to become more profound and to grow it is necessary to unblock as rapidly as possible the contradictions which form the main links of the delaying mechanism and thereby to impart powerful and irreversible impetus to the acceleration of social development.

/The difference in the present nature of the changes in Soviet society, the newspaper writes, is that broad strata of working people have now joined the restructuring process. Restructuring began at the CPSU's initiative and is being implemented under its leadership. The party has aroused the country and enthralled millions of people with the idea of restructuring./

Berlin -- As the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's report stresses, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND notes, restructuring in the USSR is deepening and growing. [paragraph continues]

/People's activeness has grown in all vital spheres. The tasks of further expanding democracy, enhancing exactingness at all levels, improving material incentives, and raising the moral prestige of labor in society are at the center of attention of the CPSU's activity./ Restructuring not only does not signify a departure from the foundations of socialism or any weakening of these foundations but on the contrary is designed to strengthen socialism, to eliminate everything standing on the path of the development of socialism and delaying its progress.

Prague -- Restructuring in the Soviet Union, RUDE PRAVO points out, is a continuation of the cause of October, the consistent implementation of the ideas imprinted on the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution. /At the center of the CPSU's economic policy and economic practice is man, with his real interests and urges./

Warsaw -- TRYBUNA LUDU stresses the plenum's exceptionally important significance for the life of the Soviet Union and for the entire world. /The concept of the CPSU's new economic strategy was born, it is based on creating conditions for the development of the masses' creative initiative, for democratization as the decisive condition of restructuring./ The CPSU promotes as the priority task the solution of problems of food, housing, and goods for the population. The creation of an integral, effective, and flexible system of economic management is aimed at leading Soviet society to new frontiers.

Beijing -- RENMIN RIBAO has published a XINHUA report on the work of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum. The measures the CPSU has taken recently in the field of restructuring of the economy, it says, have led to an increase in activeness and laid the foundation for the Soviet economy's emergence from its state of stagnation and for an increase in the pace of economic development. The newspaper CHINA DAILY writes that the plenum resolved the fundamental problems of economic reform. /All changes will take place within the framework of socialism and the system of public ownership is not a subject for discussion./

Belgrade -- The Soviet economy is entering a period of radical reform, BORBA notes. It is a case of very serious and extensive work for whose implementation a long time will be needed. /The center of gravity of the entire restructuring process is now moving to the field of the implementation of specific decisions./

Washington -- The CPSU Central Committee Plenum and M.S. Gorbachev's report have immediately become one of the main news items for the U.S. mass media. /"The CPSU leader called for radical economic reforms, including the introduction of economic accountability [khozraschet] for enterprises," ABC television told its viewers. "A great deal has been staked on a forward spurt by the economy, but it is not yet clear whether success will be ensured. Economic reforms worry the bureaucracy." "Gorbachev," CBS television has noted, "has proposed radical changes in economic management. He said that there should be less centralized control over enterprises and insisted that the latter should be geared to make a profit."

London -- Giving an account of M.S. Gorbachev's report at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the British newspapers stress the revolutionary nature of the changes taking place in the Soviet Union and their far-reaching consequences for the country's economic, social, and political development. /The program of reforms outlined by the CPSU leader, THE TIMES writes, is the most radical restructuring of the Soviet economy in many decades. [paragraph continues]

In the opinion of THE GUARDIAN, the Soviet economy is faced with profound, truly revolutionary transformations. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, the newspaper's Moscow correspondent, M. Walker writes, resolutely adheres to the view that the implementation of economic reforms requires the further democratization of Soviet society. The changes taking place in the Soviet Union are the direct continuation of the October revolution, the newspaper THE MORNING STAR stresses. The ideals imprinted on the banner of the revolution are being consistently implemented during their execution.

Paris -- The discussion taking place in the Soviet Union over the question of economic reforms has entered a decisive stage, LE MONDE writes. AFP reports: M.S. Gorbachev has called for rapid and resolute measures to restructure the Soviet economy and the system of price formation. /It is recommended that bolder use be made of commodity-money relations in the system of management alongside the advantages of state economic planning./

Bonn -- The Soviet leader expressed himself in favor of implementing a radical reform of the management of the Soviet economy and qualitative changes in the system of the economic mechanism, a West German television news broadcast notes. /Immediate and resolute measures are need to resolve existing problems./

Rome -- M.S. Gorbachev's report emphasizes with particular strength the need to impart new strength to the restructuring process, ANSA agency notes. /The Soviet Union intends to radically alter the management of the country's economy and to move from predominantly administratative methods to predominantly economic methods./

Athens -- Commenting on the report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum, RIZOPASTIS notes that the Soviet Communists' main task at the given stage is the completion of the creation of an integral system for the management of the country's economy. A major and important discussion is under way on the political, economic, and legal prerequisites for transferring to modern methods of economic management according with the strategy of Soviet society's accelerated socioeconomic development.

/Greece's democratic public assesses the present CPSU Central Committee Plenum as a very important event in the life of the Soviet Union whose importance goes far beyond the framework of the solution of internal tasks of Soviet society/, introduces dynamism, and ensures a new approach to the solution of a number of the problems facing mankind.

Tokyo -- The Tokyo newspapers publish reports viewing the CPSU Central Committee Plenum as an historic event in the life of the Soviet Union. /"The course of gigantic reforms in the economic sphere put forward 25 June by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee plenum," ASAHI's Moscow correspondent writes in his commentary, "is aimed at resolutely replacing the system created in the twenties for a leadership through orders from higher-ranking instances to lower ones with a system of self-management/ which should be based on associations and enterprises sending impulses from bottom to top."

Some bourgeois commentators are surreptitiously trying to instill doubts in the public as the possibility of the ultimate success of restructuring. To all appearances this is their new propaganda line.

As a whole the first commentaries by the Japanese bourgeois press attest to a certain confusion among those who form public opinion about the Soviet Union. On the one hand Japanese "Sovietologists" cannot deny the enormous normalizing and stimulating influence of restructuring on Soviet society's further development. On the other their ideological starting positions do not allow them to renounce their negative tone in covering the policy of the CPSU and its leadership.

Further Reports

PM301402 [Editorial report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 June 1987 Second Edition carries on page 6 a 1,000-word roundup under the heading "Unfeigned Interest: Broad Discussion of the Results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Continues Abroad," comprising reports from PRAVDA's own correspondents in Prague, Bucharest, and New York, plus brief extracts from France's LE MONDE and Italy's IL MESSAGERO, on the CPSU plenum. The texts of the three correspondents' reports follow:

S. Vtorushin's report, datelined Prague, 29 June, and headed "A Creative Approach":

"The report delivered by M.S. Gorbachev at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum is a creative development of the Leninist concept of socialist building, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, said at a meeting with a delegation of Czechoslovak journalists. It is an important source of knowledge, experience, and inspiration for our party and society too, in resolving the urgent tasks in the course of progressing along the path of implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions.

"Gustav Husak pointed particularly to the importance of the view that the forms of development of the socialist society cannot be regarded as something fixed and unchanging. Their progress demands the constant improvement of the organization of state, public, and economic life and the machinery of national economic management, to ensure dynamic development and create a basis for improving living standards and satisfying people's needs. Every era brings new tasks which must be reacted to creatively in politics and economics.

"We are resolving these problems in line with the provisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the December and March party plenums. A significant step in this direction is the draft Law on State Enterprise which was discussed a few days ago by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. This law will be submitted for general discussion in mid-July. At the same time intensive work is under way on a comprehensive program of restructuring.

"Economic reform, G. Husak continued, is inextricably linked to the further development of the political system, and above all the deepening of socialist democracy. It must be said openly that in implementing the restructuring it is necessary to overcome a number of difficulties, contradictions, manifestations of routine, inertia, and leveling, and long-established habits and conservative thinking."

S. Petukhov's report, datelined Bucharest, 29 June, and headed "Consistent Development":

"In the time since April 1985 the political situation in the Soviet Union has changed substantially, writes SCINTEIA in a dispatch from Moscow devoted to the materials of the CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum. [paragraph continues]

"The restructuring which has begun in the country is deepening steadily, gaining an ever greater scope. Its goal is to give a powerful and irreversible impetus of acceleration to social development. At the same time the scale of the processes of democratization of all aspects of life is growing. The implementation of radical changes is closely associated with the switching of many sectors of the national economy to new economic management methods, self-management, and self-financing, together with the introduction of the most advanced forms of labor organization.

"The newspaper notes that in all spheres of restructuring the Soviet working class is the vanguard; this fact is of decisive significance in the current process. The labor collectives' initiatives are aimed at resolving key problems of socioeconomic development in the country and bring to the fore the timely, high quality fulfillment of production targets.

"SCINTEIA stresses that radical transformations of the management system in the Soviet national economy open wide horizons for boosting and strengthening its foreign economic ties."

G. Vasilyev's report, datelined New York, 29 June, and headed "The Restructuring Is Radical":

"THE NEW YORK TIMES carries on its front page, under heading 'Gorbachev Calls for Radical Changes To Acclerate Economic Development,' materials on the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The newspaper writes: 'In the biggest program of economic changes he has submitted since his election to his post in early 1985, Mikhail Gorbachev has stated that a "radical restructuring of economic management" must gather speed by the end of this year and be fully implemented by the end of the decade. These changes, if put into practice, rather than emasculated by the opponents of changes, herald the broadest reorganization of the Soviet economy.'

"The newspaper writes: 'Gorbachev's actions show that he intends to move forward with his program of changes and is confident that the party will support it.'

"Reports on the CPSU Central Committee Plenum were transmitted by all the main television channels, and many newspapers and magazines published items on life in the USSR to coincide with the opening of the plenum. Now, after the initial reactions, the time has come for commentaries in greater depth and attempts to interpret the content of the plenum's work and study how the program for radical restructuring of the Soviet economy which it adopted will affect the future of the Soviet Union and 'Western interests.'"

TRUD REVIEWS DEBATES AT RECENT ILO SESSION

PM3O1415 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jun 87 p 3

[Special correspondent V. Boykov dispatch: "In Favor of New Approaches: The 73d Session of the ILO General Conference Ends Its Work"]

[Excerpts] Geneva, 24 Jun -- For 3 weeks problems affecting the interests of millions of working people were discussed in the Palace of Nations in Geneva. Plenary sessions alone -- and debates also went on in 10 committees -- were addressed by 257 delegates representing almost 150 countries.

Discussion touched on a wide range of problems. [Passage omitted]

Many delegates' speeches stressed the need to end the arms race and noted the interconnection between disarmament and the solution of socioeconomic problems. This theme was also reflected in the report and closing speech by ILO Director General F. Blanchard. Summarizing the results of the conference at the final plenary session, F. Blanchard called for "progress on the dual front of the struggle for disarmament and development." For his part, K. al-Haj Hasan, chairman of the 73d session of the General Conference and Jordanian minister of labor and social development, stressed that "peace is the collective responsibility of all the inhabitants of our planet."

Many observers saw a certain positive shift in statements of this kind. The point is that for many years the ILO's leadership and many Western delegates refused to discuss problems of curbing the arms race, alleging they fell outside the organization's competence. [Passage omitted]

In short, the 73d session conducted much productive work. However, many important problems either remained unexamined or their halfhearted solution caused dissatisfaction to a considerable number of delegates.

Thus the important question of democratizing and improving the working methods of the ILO monitoring mechanism was not, unfortunately, properly developed. While noting the need for monitoring to ensure that conventions are observed, many speakers also stressed that the committee of experts carrying out these functions has been turned from an auxiliary technical body into an organ accountable to no one. The committee of experts has arrogated to itself the functions virtually of a supranational tribunal issuing interpretations and judgments on the national legislation of many countries. Is it really possible, for example, to regard as impartial and objective the adoption of an identical approach to examining the question of trade union rights in Nicaragua and Chile? On the one hand, you have a country which, confronted with aggression and a constant threat to its independence, is doing everything possible to secure maximum rights and freedom for its people. On the other hand you have the brutal suppression of any manifestation of democracy.

The socialist countries have for several years insisted on the need to define the committee of experts' legal status and its tasks and functions within the ILO system. This year they submitted an appropriate draft resolution. Unfortunately, it was not considered a "priority," and examination of the question was postponed once again. Nor was there any discussion of the USSR proposal to include the problem of the socioeconomic aspects of disarmament on the agenda of one of the next General Conference sessions.

Elections to the Administrative Council showed that political discrimination against directors of socialist enterprises continues. The refusal to admit their representatives to the employers' group is in breach of the principle of equality and undermines the basis of democracy. At the same time obstacles hindering the participation of representatives of socialist countries' business circles in the work of conference committees were finally removed. This is, of course, a step in the right direction.

In his closing speech ILO Director General F. Blanchard urged the removal of major points of conflict hampering cooperation. One such has been created through the joint efforts of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labor, which are contesting the authority of the new Polish trade unions. Since, they stated, there was no representative of "Solidarity" in the Polish delegation, the delegation could not represent Polish working people at the conference. The conclusion of the General Conference session was different, however. The conference thus demonstrated its desire to resolve disputes by constructive dialogue rather than confrontation.

Advocating the establishment of multifaceted cooperation, many speakers pointed in their speeches to the growing interdependence of states in the modern world. More and more people are coming to realize this fact. This is gratifying. As M.S. Gorbachev pointed out, the interdependence of the present world is such that the peoples are like a team of climbers on a mountain slope, they can either climb further together, toward the summit, or fall together into the abyss. The representatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries urged participants in the International Labor Organization General Conference to help one another climb toward a single summit of peace, socioeconomic progress, and mutual cooperation. Politicking and other impediments from the past should be cast into the abyss.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES FORMER PRESIDENT CARTER

PM021153 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS Report: "M.S. Gorbachev Receives J. Carter"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev received Jimmy Carter in the Kremlin 1 July. Opening the conversation, M.S. Gorbachev said that the name of the former U.S. President was associated in the Soviet Union not only with negative moments of that period, but also with such a major achievement as the SALT II treaty.

Many opportunities had been lost, however. This later facilitated a turn for the worse both in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the international situation.

Most of the conversation dealt with regional conflicts, above all in the Middle East. There were many positive features in Carter's current stand, Gorbachev said. If the U.S. Adminstration embraced his ideas, they could be considered by both sides.

The Soviet Union was prepared to facilitate in all ways success of an international conference on the Middle East if, naturally, its formula would take into account the interests of all Arabs and Israelis and would preclude its transformation into an umbrella for separate deals.

We understand, Gorbachev said, that the United States and other Western countries have interests in that region. The Soviet Union has no intention to infringe on them. Besides, this is unrealistic.

The Western countries, too, in their turn, should not pursue unrealistic objectives in settling the crisis.

On the whole, Gorbachev said, no matter how important and complicated individual problems might be, it would be much easier to resolve them through bringing international politics up to date, taking a realistic look at the world, and discarding outdated principles and standards.

All members of the international community were confronted with problems that they had not known before from the threat of nuclear war to an unprecedented role of mass media.

If the current situation and the alignment of forces are not analyzed while policy is pursued only in response to developments, it will be doomed to wavering and unpredictable turns.

It is time to review the previous foreign policy concepts in line with the new realities. The world is saturated with diverse interests and differences. It is necessary to step over them for the sake of universal human values and to strive for a balance of interests.

Our new mode of thinking rests precisely on that. We have started mastering it, and not only in theory. We have undertaken many steps. We are seeking to pursue a policy of realistic deeds. What is required is reciprocity. Alone, we will not build a bridge of peace.

And this is not mere rhetoric. It is absolutely obvious that precisely a deficit of new thinking blocks solutions to urgent problems. It is important that all oppor tunities be used including the realistic thinking of scientists, experts, public and voluntary organizations -- to make an objective analysis of the world situation and of its individual problems, to seek optimal ways for building new international relations.

These efforts in and of themselves will not ensure changes if no change takes place in the foreign policy concepts of states.

We are already making these changes. And we expect the United States to do the same. The time of imperial politics has passed. A new age should be built on new approaches. We are taking initiatives in the foreign policy field not to win some prize or appeal to someone but in order to change international relations, including relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States, for the better."

The sides agreed that the United Nations should take a more active and vigorous stand in settling regional conflicts. The Soviet Union was prepared to promote in every way greater efficiency of its activities.

Answering Carter's question as to whether his interlocutor was sure of the success of reorganization, Mikhail Gorbachev said: "We have started a major and difficult undertaking. We have gone through the most important phase of the initial period of reorganization. The policy of change we have proposed is approved by society and its implementation has started. A lot of new problems are cropping up. A serious readjustment of people's minds, of the mode and way of life is underway. We are overcoming everything holding back development. The atmosphere in society has changed greatly. Openness and democratization have won broad backing and, relying on it, we are moving forward. Now that reorganization is more than 2 years old, confidence in its success has increased substantially. We shall be following that road no matter how hard it may prove. There will be phases along the way: Some aims will be achieved in the near future, others will require several years, and there are also more distant aims. There are opportunities for deep-running changes."

Jimmy Carter, quoting information at his disposal as a result of his numerous meetings in various countries, declared that the wish of success to the Soviet Union in the transformation it had started was prevalent in the world.

Anatoliy Dorbrynin also took part in the conversation.

REAGAN, CONGRESS IN 'OVERT CLASH' ON GULF POLICY

PM011553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Congress Against the White House"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Jul -- The dispute between the U.S. Administration and Congress over U.S. policy in the Persian Gulf region today escalated into an overt clash. At a meeting in the White House with leading legislators from both parties, the President categorically rejected all appeals to refrain from involving the U.S. Armed Forces in the region, which has turned into a powder keg.

Specifically it is a question of the plan adopted by Washington for the United States to take on the protection of Kuwaiti tankers, which will sail under the U.S. flag. On the pretext of ensuring "freedom of shipping" the Pentagon is already building up its naval "fist" in the Persian Gulf, aiming to extend its military-political presence. The oil-rich region has long been considered here a "sphere of the vital interests" of the United States, which arrogantly lays claim to "sole" supremacy in the gulf.

While in no way casting doubt on the "legitimacy" of such claims, Congress, however, is voicing serious misgivings over the administration's policy and, in particular, over the possibilty of the United States being drawn into the Iran-Iraq war with all the ensuing consequences. At today's meeting with the President, the leaders of Congress urged him to abandon the plan, which reeks of adventure. The ABC-TV Company pointed out that "not one of the legislators present came out in support of granting the U.S. flag and U.S. protection to Kuwaiti tankers." Without beating around the bush, the Democratic leaders demanded that Reagan delay implementing that dangerous idea. Speaking after the meeting, R. Byrd, leader of the Senate Democratic majority, declared: "We voiced our concern." "In my opinion, we must think more carefully about what we are doing," J. Wright, speaker of the House of Representatives, said. According to Senator A. Cranston, "this policy is fraught with tremendous risk."

The legislators' unequivocal stance did not produce any results. According to reports, Reagan stubbornly insisted that "confidence in the United States" and "the industrially developed world's oil" are at stake in the Persian Gulf. In accordance with the standard White House approach, the head of the administration employed crude anti-Soviet fabrications, claiming that, "if the United States does not assume the leading role in the gulf, the Soviet Union will." The well-known facts of the Soviet initiatives with regard to stabilizing the situation in the region and ending the Iran-Iraq conflict naturally remained outside the President's field of vision.

Immediately after the end of the meeting White House Spokesman M. Fitzwater read a statement reporting that preparations to implement the plan to protect 11 Kuwaiti tankers are in full swing and will be completed by mid-July.

Such a massive offensive against Congress and U.S. public opinion nonetheless did not prevent the Senate Foreign Relations Committee from adopting a few hours later a resolution which prohibits for 1 year the registration under the U.S. flag of any ship belonging to any Persian Gulf country.

In other words, a paradoxical situation has come about, whereby the President is opposing not only the opposition Democratic Party but also his own Republican Party in Congress.

U.S. WILL NOT EXTRADITE 1970 AEROFLOT 'HIJACKERS'

LD291027 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Washington June 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

Spokesmen of the White House obstinately keep silent when asked why the U.S. has been refusing for many years to extradite to the Soviet Union the Brazinskas father and son, hijackers who continue to live undisturbed in the U.S.

As far back as in 1970 these terrorists hijacked an Aeroflot plane and directed it to Turkey. In the course of the hijacking operation they killed Nadya Kurchenko, a stewardess, and wounded several other crew members; Georgiy Chakhrakia, commander of the air liner, became an invalid. Soon after that the terrorists came to the U.S. where they were readily given shelter.

Genrietta Kurchenko, mother of Nadya Kurchenko, sent a letter to President Reagan asking him to take measures for extraditing the criminals to the Soviet Union, so that they could be committed for trial. President Reagan spares no effort in declaring his determination to promote in every way the combatting of hijacking and to do his utmost for calling every terrorist to account.

Apart from it, the U.S. is a signatory to the Hague convention on combatting the hijacking of planes. Quite recently, at the Venice conference of the seven biggest capitalist countries the U.S. signed a declaration which voiced their resolve to commit for trial and extradite participants in hijacking operations to those countries where the crime was committed.

The TASS correspondent repeatedly asked M. Fitzwater, the President's press secretary, whether President Reagan had received the letter of Nadya Kurchenko's mother and whether he intended to answer it. Fitzwater invariably promised to 'examine' this question and seems to be examining it to this day.

There is only one explanation to this attitude of Washington: It does double standards with regard to hijacking of planes and, guided by time-serving political considerations, is ready to take hijackers under its protection.

PRAVDA REPORTS NIKONOV TALKS WITH U.S. BANKER

PM0l0857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Detailed Talks"]

[Text] On 27 June, V.P. Nikonov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received well-known public figure and representative of U.S. business circles J. Crystal, president of the Iowa Bankers Trust Corporation. Crystal was in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States and Canada, at the latter's request.

Practical steps to set up stable business ties between the USSR and the United States in the sphere of agricultural production were discussed in the course of detailed talks held in a congenial and constructive spirit. It was emphasized that opportunities for expanding such mutually advantegeous cooperation have increased significantly in connection with the current restructuring in the Soviet Union's agriculture. The American interlocutor was told in detail about the large-scale tasks in this sphere advanced in the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum.

J. Crystal pointed out for his part that, having visited Belorussia and Krasnodar Kray, he has seen for himself what profound changes are taking place in agricultural production and in the life of working people in the Soviet countryside under the impact of the USSR leadership's policy of renewal and profound transformations. The most impressive thing, the American businessman pointed out, is the consistent and purposeful pursuit of this policy and the Soviet people's committed participation in implementing it.

RAZUMOVSKIY DELEGATION TRAVELS TO BEIJING

LD011742 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 1 TASS -- A delegation from the Commissions for Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) left Moscow for Beijing today at the invitation of China's National People's Congress.

The Soviet delegation is led by the chairman of the Commissions for Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Georgiy Razumovskiy. Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 1 July in its "Vremya" newscast adds that the delegation was seen off by Medvedev and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.]

Delegation Arrives

LD020752 Moscow TASS in English 0719 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Beijing July 2 TASS -- A delegation of the Commissions of Legislative Suggestions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Georgiy Razumovskiy, chairman of the Commission of Legislative Suggestions of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in the People's Republic of China today at the invitation of the National People's Congress of the country.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Song Rufen, deputy chairman of the Legal Commission of the National People's Congress, and other officials.

USSR, PRC BUSINESS OFFICIALS SIGN CONTRACT

LD262222 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Frunze June 26 TASS -- Representatives of the Soviet and Chinese business communities have signed a trade contract here.

The contract provides for trade across the border between the adjoining areas of the two countries, the Soviet Republic of Kirghizia and China's Xinjiang Uygur autonomous region.

U.S. WARPLANE VIOLATES N. KOREAN AIR SPACE

LD291750 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 TASS -- A U.S. warplane intruded into the air space of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY has reported.

The SR-71 reconnaissance plane flew over the republic's territorial waters along the eastern coast near the city of Kosong.

The news agency said 11 such intrusions had been registered in June. It pointed out that "the U.S. provocative actions patently show that U.S. imperialist policies are the main source of tensions in the Korean peninsula."

CHON TU-HWAN AGREES 'IN PRINCIPLE' TO ELECTIONS

LD301433 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo June 30 TASS -- The head of the South Korean regime announced this morning he was accepting "in principle" the opposition's demand for direct presidential elections.

Chon Tu-hwan is expected to make on Wednesday an official statement setting out the authorities' new stand on dialogue with the opposition.

The manoeuvre was undertaken after two weeks of unprecedented protests in South Korea.

The opposition insists on electoral reform, counting on broader democratic changes in the future.

Seoul made the concessions to the opposition bowing to pressure from the United States which fears a collapse of the pro-American regime in the south of the Korean peninsula.

ROK OPPOSITION LEADER'S ARREST REPORTED

LD262038 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] Tokyo, June 26 TASS -- The South Korean regime responded with brutal reprisals to a national peace march for democracy which began today. The march is to involve 22 cities of the country.

According to reports from Seoul, police arrested Kim Yong-sam, the leader of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party. Kim Yong-sam captured near the party's headquarters when he and other opposition figures went into the street to take part in the peace march.

Mobile units of police and security forces, using tear gas and clubs, began to disperse peaceful demonstrations of population everywhere.

U.S. CONGRESSMEN URGE SANCTIONS AGAINST S. KOREA

OW010935 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2225 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Yuriy Rostov commentary; from the Novosti newscast]

[Text] A number of U.S. congressmen have called for the application of economic and political sanctions against the dictatorial Seoul regime. Our commentary:

[Rostov] Hello comrades. The aspirations of U.S. senators and members of the House of Representatives to dissociate themselves from the Chon Tu-hwan regime is understandable. In recent days real battles were fought on the streets of South Korea. The number of wounded and arrested is growing. Despite repression, up to a million people are taking part in the demonstrations. For the first time in many years, representatives of the traditionally apolitical middle class have joined the protesting students and intelligentsia.

Many U.S. congressmen feel that Washington, the main ally and contributor to the South Korean clique, must undertake all necessary measures to salvage the remnants of its prestige; all measures, including the breaking off a military ties with Chon Tu-hwan. But the U.S. Administration rejected the idea of sanctions. It would be an oversimplification to think that the White House simply ignored the demands of the Congressmen. If not the concern for human rights in South Korea, then the concern for good relations with Congress is of great importance at the moment to the White House. The White House attempted to influence Chon Tu-hwan. Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Sigur was even sent to Seoul. But the White House was not ready to pressure South Korea to the extent of jeopardizing its military relations with the dictatorship.

Up to the present, the differences between the Administration and the lawmakers have not reached a significant level. However, the situation in Seoul is becoming more acute. Already, there is talk about the possible overthrow of the dictatorship. Should this happen, what would the attitude of the new South Korean government be?. Perhaps actively anti-American, if the United States does not change its attitude. Congress is concerned about the possibility, while the White House is ignoring it. Should the scope of the antidictator protests in South Korea keep on growing, the differences between the President and Congress may turn into an acute crisis.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON TURNABOUT OF EVENTS IN ROK

LD291455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] According to reports from Seoul, the South Korean regime, which has clashed with an unprecedentedly tenacious struggle by broad sections of the population for the democratization of life in the country, has been forced to accept some of the demands of the opposition, in particular to agree to the holding of general presidential elections and the liberation of political prisoners.

Commentator Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

These partial concessions have been literally wrested by the opposition forces as a result of 3 weeks of unceasing demonstrations in which students, young workers, representatives of the intelligentsia, and religious circles took part. The concessions announced by the Seoul regime are of course a substantial success for the opposition, but, as AFP notes, it is still early for it to celebrate victory. The diverse security services and the police remain in the hands of dictator Chon Tu-hwan. The 600,000 strong South Korean army, trained and armed with U.S. assistance, remains loyal to him. As the Parisian newspaper LIBERATION notes, Chon Tu-hwan has practically exhausted the resources at his disposal with the aid if which he hoped to suppress the antigovernment demonstrations very quickly. And his tactics now boil down to trying to win time. This is why the Seoul regime has not accepted any of the main demands of the opposition on the immediate retirement of Chon Tu-hwan. To all intents, the Washington administration also approves the South Korean authorities' tactics.

As the agency ASSOCIATED PRESS reports, President Reagan has called on the opposition to unite with the government of South Korea in a search for a compromise. And as Assistant State Secretary Sigur said recently after his visit to Seoul, the United States does not want to intervene in the internal affairs of South Korea but it is striving to retain its position in this strategically important region. I will remind you that in the south of the Korean peninsula, a 40,000 strong U.S. army is deployed with nuclear weapons at its disposal.

In Washington they are clearly calculating that the present maneuver by the Seoul regime will help to split the opposition which is very unhomogeneous. Sigur stressed that the United States is willing to cooperate with any real power in Seoul. Such is the position of the Washington administration. Over many years, it has supported by all means the regime of Chon Tu-hwan, but if now it proves unable to cope with the situation then Washington is ready to support any other figure also -- including a moderate opposition figure -- so long as it retains its position in the south of the Korean peninsula.

MOSCOW TV ON SEOUL DEMONSTRATIONS, OLYMPIC GAMES

LD281955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Excerpts] Over the past few days television screens have been constantly featuring reportages from South Korea. Not since Chon Tu-hwan came to power, perhaps, has the country experienced such an upsurge against the ruling regime. [passage omitted] It is characteristic that the outbursts in South Korea have an anti-U.S. orientation. The students are frankly declaring that the Seoul dictator is maintaining power only through U.S. support. Such a turn of events is seriously worrying to Washington. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. President Reagan has sent a letter to the dictator, advising him to react more carefully to the popular demonstrations. Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has visited Seoul. He prompted Chon Tu-hwan to start negotiations with Kim Yong-sam, the leader of the opposition United Democratic Party. Vague promises to review the present constitution and amend the procedure for presidential elections were given. The idea of the concessions is understandable: To deflect the wave of protest and create the appearance of democratization. Furthermore, next summer the Olympic Games are to be held in South Korea, and many Olympics officials are declaring that these competitions are threatened with disruption. Los Angeles and West Berlin have already suggested that the Olympic Games should be held there. But such a transfer would be a slap in the face to the Seoul regime.

WEINBERGER'S 'MILITARISTIC' TALKS IN BANGKOK

LD271152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger ended his visit to Thailand. Here is a dispatch from Jakarata by our correspondent in that region, Vladimir Beloshapko:

[Beloshapko] As befits his rank, Weinberger conducted his talks with Thailand's leaders on a blatantly militaristic note. Once again he confirmed that the U.S. Administration firmly opposes the creation of a zone free of nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia as much as in any other area of the world. Justifying that stance at a press conference in Bangkok, the Pentagon chief came out with things which, to put it bluntly, sound astonishing. Weinberger flabbergasted journalists by stating that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia would lead to an increase of terrorism in the region and, at the end of the day, the USSR would turn out to be the only country capable of having nuclear weapons inside that zone. This is the reason, continued Weinberger, why the United States cannot give up its military presence in that part of Asia, a presence aimed, in his words, at containing Soviet expansionism.

It was somehow embarrassing to hear such ridiculous talk from the mouth of a high-ranking representative of a great power. Perhaps the only thing clear in it is the Pentagon's unwillingness to lose its military position in Southeast Asia. As for the remainder, Weinberger's words are completely devoid of logic, proof, and straightforward common sense. For instance, what kind of Soviet nuclear presence is the U.S. defense secretary talking about? It is the United States alone that possesses nuclear weapons in Southeast Asia at its military bases in the Philippines. Nor did Weinberger adduce any facts to back up his claims about Soviet expansionism simply because there are none. On the other hand, the Pentagon chief's visit to Thailand provided new and weighty evidence of the United States' own growing military expansion in Southeast Asia. After all, at the talks in Bangkok, there was discussion -- moreover, very specific discussion -- of the forthcoming creation of U.S. military depots in Thailand, of increasing US military assistance to Thailand, and of continuing interference in Cambodia's affairs.

LIZICHEV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE ARMY DELEGATION

PM271233 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Vietnamese Delegation Arrives"]

[Text] A delegation of leading political workers of the Vietnamese People's Army headed by Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy chairman of the SRV State Council, SRV deputy minister of national defense, and chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Political Directorate, arrived in the Soviet Union 19 June at the invitation of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

On the same day the delegation was received by Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other political workers took part in the conversation.

Quyet in Kiev

AU301219 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 25 Jun 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "A Conversation in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 24 June S.I. Gurenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, received a delegation of leading party workers of the Vietnamese People's Army [VPA] visiting Kiev, with Colonel General Nguyen Quyet, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, vice chairman of the SRV State Committee, and chief of the Main Political Directorate of the VPA, at the head.

During a conversation S.I. Gurenko briefed the Vietnamese visitors on the work carried out in the republic to implement the line of the 27th party congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee plenum aimed at restructuring all aspects of the life of Soviet society, at perfecting and deepening socialist democracy, and at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Nguyen Quyet gave an account of how the Vietnamese working people and the soldiers of the VPA are accomplishing the tasks set by the Sixth Congress of the CPV to build a material and technical base for socialism, and to consolidate national defense.

The conversation was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Participating in the conversation were A.S. Chumak, chief of the administrative Organs Department of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; and Lieutenant General V.F. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Kiev military district that holds the Red Banner Order.

LAO PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VACATION

LD271738 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 27 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 27 TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos, arrived in the Soviet Union for vacation today.

He was invited by the CPSU Central Committee.

INDIA'S GANDHI ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

LD021022 Moscow TASS in English 1001 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India arrived in Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

At the airport Rajiv Gandhi and his wife were heartily welcomed by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov and wife, by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Greeted by Gorbachev

LD021140 Moscow TASS in English 1129 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 2 TASS -- A ceremonial welcome was given to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of the Republic of India today in the St. George's Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace.

The Indian leader and his wife were warmly greeted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife.

Rajiv Gandhi arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

MARCHUK SIGNS PROTOCOL ON COOPERATION WITH INDIA

LD301056 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 29 Jun 87

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A protocol on coordinating a long-term program of cooperation in science and technology between the USSR and India has been signed in Moscow. The document, signed by Dr Rao, chairman of the science advisory council to the Indian prime minister, and Academician Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, will form the basis of the comprehensive long-term program of cooperation in science and technology between the two countries, which is to be signed during Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the USSR.

KORNILOV COMMENTS ON U.S. ARMS SALE TO PAKISTAN

LD301330 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It has been reported from Washington that the U.S. Defense Department sent an official notification to Congress on the intention to sell Pakistan some 2,000 anti-tank tow missiles and launching installations for them, night vision devices and other munitions to a total sum of 78 million dollars.

This report is new evidence to the effect that Washington is going on with its policy of the all-round armament of Pakistan to which the U.S. is attaching a special role in its military-strategic plans dealing with the Asian continent. In the past five years, from 1981 to 1986, the volume of U.S. military-economic assistance to Pakistan amounted to 3.2 billion dollars, while for the 1987-1993 period Washington has allocated to Pakistan 4.02 billion dollars.

Pakistan's defense spendings went up fourfold in the past ten years. Its military allocations account for 40 per cent of the state budget. In the past several years alone the Pakistani Armed Forces received from the U.S. 200 tanks, 200 large-calibre howitzers, 40 F-16 fighter-bombers and hundreds of sets of anti-aircraft Stinger missiles. It is obviously thanks to foreign assistance that Islamabad is capable of creating an atomic bomb today, which was openly declared by President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan.

The question arises: What is the purpose of the U.S. military-economic 'assistance'? There can be only one answer to it: Certain quarters in the U.S. whose actions run counter to the national interests of Pakistan seek to use that country's territory as a place d'armes for exerting direct military pressure on countries of south and southwest Asia, for waging an undeclared war against sovereign Afghanistan.

It is noteworthy that the volume of U.S. arms deliveries to Pakistan is growing at the time when a national reconciliation program announced by Kabul together with a perceptible headway made at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva with the mediation of Cordobez, personal representative of the U.N. secretary general are creating a real opportunity of settling the situation around Afghanistan in the near future and bringing back to normal the situation in the region in general.

U.S. leaders like to hold forth about the need for regarding the settlement of regional conflicts as essential for the solution of topical international problems. They use any pretext for urging to settle those conflicts for the sake of the establishment of trust in interstate relations. However, their deeds are somewhat at variance with their words. Their actions, specifically, the notification of the delivery of another consignment of armament to Islamabad, show the opposite.

DRA LEADER ANNOUNCES EXTENDED CEASE-FIRE

LD282036 Moscow TASS in English 1832 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Text] Kabul TASS -- The second meeting of the Supreme Extra-ordinary Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan was held here.

Addressing the meeting, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Najib emphasized that the peace programme worked out by the party, the programme meeting the interests of the Afghan people, has become the reality of the present. Social processes, certainly, take a long time and immediate results are not to be expected, Najib said. But still the first results of the reconciliation policy are apparent [as received]. Perhaps, they are insignificant and [word indistinct] but still they exist. Over this period the Afghan people rallied closer around the people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, entrusting the party with the greatest value, their life.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan said that control over 1,335 villages has been established in a peaceful way by now. More than 62 thousand refugees returned home. 25 thousand members of armed units voluntarily laid down arms. More than 6,000 prisoners were released from prisons.

The armed forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan did not conduct any combat operations for 52 days after the announcement of the ceasefire. It is only after the intensification of subversive activity of the enemies of reconciliation that the army, at numerous requests of the population, started rendering retaliatory strikes. Troops now open fire at large bases, warehouses and caravans with arms exclusively for self-defence purposes. On the whole, the armed forces considerably strengthened over this period.

The government took a number of concrete measures to improve the material position and living standards of servicemen. Measures are taken to protect reliably the borders with Iran and Pakistan. Active work is conducted among borderline tribes. The role of the armed forces in peaceful construction increases.

Objective conditions for creating an effective coalition of democratic and patriotic forces now exists in Afghanistan, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. Such a coalition would be able to put an end to fratricidal war, to ensure the normalisation of the situation, solution of burning national problems.

Joint efforts of all parties, political groups, clergymen, public organisations and patriotically-minded individuals in a united anti-war movement are necessary for the implementation of these goals. It is only the most extremist part of the opposition that will not be included in the structure of government. The process of creating a coalition government of the Democratic Party of Afghanistan is developing upward, from a village to a district, region, province, and further upwards. Commissions for national reconciliation in localities include some 5,000 representatives of the opposition now. Five ministers who worked under present regimes [as received] are government members. We are prepared to open the door to ministries, the council of ministers, public organisations, creative workers' unions, to all who are prepared to cooperate with us for the sake of peace.

Before July 15 we shall offer posts to a number of representatives of the opposing side, Najib said. There is the necessity to divide power in a realistic way. But this does not mean that the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan will lose its political place and essence. The party gains still greater prestige and confidence of the people, for the people realise that it is precisely the PDPA that is the fundamental guiding and mobilising force in the struggle for national unity. The party will preserve this role in the coalition government in a certain measure, which is dictated by objective conditions of present Afghan society.

As to supreme government, we believe it should be in keeping with national historic traditions, and presidential power would be its most acceptable form, the Afghan leader went on. President [as received] must not only be the symbol of supreme power, but must really exercise it.

A draft constitution has already been prepared, Najib said. It will be put to nation-wide discussion. The constitution will become the fundamental law of national reconciliation and will take into consideration the interest of the people which is tired of war. In discussing the draft constitution it is necessary to pay attention to the name of the state since the present name of the republic has been adopted with a certain getting ahead of events. [as received] It alienates a part of the population from our state.

The very word "republic" encompasses the notion of "democratic." This is not a retreat, the Afghan leader said. Our proposal is based on historic traditions of the Afghan people and other peoples of the region. Let the people decide this matter itself. What is important for revolutionaries is not the name but the essence and depth of revolutionary transformations.

Touching upon the question of the multiparty system, Najib said that a decree and a law on the legislation and creation of new parties will be adopted shortly. National entrepreneurs, clergymen, peasants will be able to form their own parties. We do not insist that they should agree with the PDPA on matters of theory, strategy and tactics.

They might have their own views but each party or organisation is obliged to support the common goal, the speediest establishment of peace in Afghanistan. The parties should guarantee non-use of arms, should promote the achievements of national sovereignty, independence, the policy of non-alignment, the strengthening of historic friendship with the Soviet Union, development of relations with neighbour countries. New parties and organisations will naturally first of all become collective members of the National Front. There is a possibility of setting up an inter-party bloc which alongside the multiparty system will be promoting the activity of various progressive and patriotic organisations on the lines of a more successful implementation of the policy of national reconciliation.

The rallying of all progressive forces in the united democratic front will be a real force in creating a truly democratic society in the country in the face of the reactionary forces, said the general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

The success of peaceful process in Afghanistan exerts an ever growing influence also on the opposite side faced with a serious choice of accepting peace or continuing to serve egoistic interests of its imperialist patrons. Even now, before the ultimate solution of the question of refugees by diplomatic way, Afghan families are returning to their native places without waiting for the solution of that problem in Geneva.

The idea and policy of national reconciliation evoked huge interest outside the country: in the United Nations organisation, in the Islamic Conference Organisation, at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, at forums of friendly and fraternal parties, public organisations. The confidence in the correctness of our choice in favour of peace is growing everywhere, Najib said.

Dwelling on matters of moral climate in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Najib said that a resolute struggle to combat embezzlement, bribe-taking and other amoral phenomena has been launched in the republic.

It is pointed out in a resolution adopted at the meeting that the policy of national reconciliation met with warm response and approval abroad. The Afghan people is given assistance by fraternal countries, above all the USSR. At the same time the forces of international imperialism and regional reaction headed by the USA continue widening the scopes of the undeclared war against the DRA and aid to counter-revolutionary bands. They supply bands with "Stinger" missiles, other up-to-date equipment so that Afghans should continue killing their compatriots, committing ever more crimes against the people of the DRA. The participants in the meeting demanded that the USA and its allies stop interfering in Afghanistan's affairs.

They made a call to the governments of Iran and Pakistan to adhere to an approach based on common sense with regard to the DRA.

The Supreme Extra-Ordinary Commission for National Reconciliation, basing itself on the requests of the population, local commissions for reconciliation and separate oppositional armed groups, requested that the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic Afghanistan extend the ceasefire till August 19, Afghanistan's Independence day.

The participants in the forum sent messages to the United Nations Secretary General, the chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, India's prime minister, leaders of the People's Republic of China, the governments and peoples of Pakistan and Iran.

Speaking today at a press conference in Kabul for participants in an international conference of journalists from non-aligned countries that ended here, Najib said that the ultimate solution of the question of extending the ceasefire will be adopted on July 14 with taking into consideration all aspects of the situation. He refuted assertions of the leaders of the counter-revolution that they control up to 80 percent of Afghanistan's territory. Najib said that people's power fully controls more than 8,600 villages, 142 districts, 68 regions and 45 cities, including all provincial centres.

SHABAYEV ASSESSES NAJIB SPEECH, AFGHAN SITUATION

LD291539 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 29 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The statement made by Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), at a meeting of the Supreme Extraordinary Commission for National Reconciliation in Afghanistan has forcefully reaffirmed a sincere desire to put an end to the suffering of Afghan people and secure peace and prosperity for them.

It set forth bold and far-reaching measures capable of terminating the fratricidal war, normalizing the situation and solving pressing nationwide problems in a land plunged into protracted bloodletting by imperialist forces and regional reactionaries.

The national reconciliation policy consistently pursued by Kabul has made it possible to create objective conditions for forming an effective coalition of democratic and patriotic forces and for their close involvement in the structure for administering state affairs in Afghanistan.

Even today, the National Reconciliation Commission includes some 5,000 representatives of the opposition and serving on the Afghan Government are five ministers who were cabinet members also under previous regimes.

The PDPA is now raising the issue of a real sharing of power with the opposition on condition that the latter is prepared for cooperation in the name of peace.

A decree and a law on legalizing and forming new parties will soon be published in Kabul, which can be taken advantage of by Afghan businessmen, clergymen and peasants to create parties of their own.

With all the diversity of views and the differences on strategy and tactics, they are required to show unity only in supporting the policy of seeking an early peace in Afghanistan.

The Afghan emigrants are facing a serious choice: Either to accept peace or continue serving the egoistic interests of their imperialist patrons.

The sponsors of the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan have found themselves in a fix, with the propaganda trump cards, with which they have been trying to justify ill-intentioned interference in Afghan internal affairs and massive support for anti-people bandit gangs, slipping out of their hands one by one.

The immediate future will show how realistically Kabul's new steps along the national reconciliation path will be received by those on whom the attainment of peace in Afghanistan depends in the first place.

BRIEFS

INDO-SOVIET WOMEN'S MAGAZINE -- The first issue of the quarterly Indo-Soviet women's magazine NASH DIALOG has appeared in all the newstands and bookshops of the Indian capital. The new magazine is a joint publication of the Indo-Soviet Women's Association, and of the Committee of Soviet Women. The magazine, colorfully laid out, with a multitude of color illustrations, discusses various aspects of the life and work of women in the two countries, with concrete examples and facts about their active participation in the life of their states, their contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the two peoples, the struggle for preserving universal peace, and for disarmament and a happy future for our children. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2304 GMT 23 Jun 87 LD]

INDIAN HYDROPOWER COMPLEX -- A general agreement was signed in Moscow today on the contruction by Soviet and Indian organizations of the (?terry) hydropower complex. The project is the first in a series contained in the agreement on economic and technological cooperation signed during Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's visit to India. It will be one of the largest hydropower stations in southern Asia, and will be built on the Himalayan River (?Khegarat), one of the sources of the Ganges. Soviet organizations are to provide technical assistance in building the high dam and spillway. The hydropower station and power transmission lines for the complex will be built by the Soviet Union ready for operation. Cadres are to be trained both at educational establishments in the Soviet Union and directly at the workplace. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 87 LD]

ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT PRAISES GORBACHEV PEACE EFFORTS

PM291549 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "President's Statement"]

[Text] Harare, 23 June -- CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev is sincerely striving for peace and devoting untiring efforts to affirming the principles of peaceful coexistence and trust in international relations, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda has stated.

As the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY reports, he was speaking in the Zambian city of Chinsali at a ceremony at which the new USSR ambassador to the Republic of Zambia presented his credentials.

By expressing alarm in regard to world security, the Soviet leader is not trying to deceive anyone and always tells the truth, the Zambian head of state stressed. Mankind must combine its efforts in the struggle to create an atmosphere of peace in the world, and M.S. Gorbachev's position in this respect is absolutely clear. So the West should regard the Soviet leader as a politician utterly devoted to the cause of peace -- as evidenced by this profound concern over regional conflicts, including the situation in southern Africa. K Kaunda urged Western countries to respond positively to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the cause of consolidating world security and mutual understanding among peoples.

He expressed great appreciation for the Soviet Union's support for the Frontline States struggling against the apartheid regime, which constitutes a real threat to world peace and stability.

CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SIERRA LEONE

PM010905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Arrival in Sierra Leone"]

[Text] Freetown, 27 Jun -- A CPSU delegation headed by G.A. Anchabadze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived here at the invitation of the leadership of Sierra Leone's All People's Congress party.

YAZKULIYEV DELEGATION IN RWANDA FOR ANNIVERSARY

PM010859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] Kigali, 29 Jun -- A USSR delegation headed by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in the capital of the Republic of Rwanda today. It will attend celebrations to mark the 25th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Rwanda's independence.

GORBACHEV SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO SFRY'S KRUNIC

LD302131 Moscow Domestic Service In Russian 2000 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has sent a telegram to Comrade Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presdium in which he cordially congratulated him on his election to that high post. The telegram notes that our country will consistently contribute to the development of political dialogue between the leadership of the two parties and countries, the strengthening of friendship, and equal and mutually beneficial cooperation between the fraternal peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia in the interests of the causes of socialism and peace.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev wished the Yugoslav leadership, Yugoslavia's Communists, and its working people success in fulfilling the decision of their 13th Party Congress.

CSSR DEFENSE MINISTER CITED ON PACT DOCTRINE

PM261314 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 87 No Edition Specified p 3

[TASS Report: "Eliminating the Threat of War"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Jun -- The policy of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the other Warsaw Pact member countries is aimed at eliminating the threat of war, Army General M. Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense, said at a meeting with representatives of the Czechoslovak press.

This is borne out convincingly by the documents adopted at the Berlin conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, he noted. They are of great historic importance. They clearly emphasize that the military doctrine of the socialist community countries is strictly defensive in nature.

Regrettably, the new political thinking, which is so very necessary in our nuclear age, is still not playing a leading role in the consciousness of the political and military leaders of the North Atlantic Alliance countries. The United States and its allies continue to pursue in their foreign and domestic policy the attainment of military superiority over the socialist community countries.

This is why, in order to defend socialism and world peace, the Warsaw Pact member states are forced consistently to strengthen their joint defense capability. Commanders, political workers, and servicemen of the Czechoslovak People's Army are maintaining a high level of vigilance, constantly mindful of the fact that Czechoslovakia's western border is the border between socialism and capitalism.

GDR, CSSR LEADERS SEND LETTER TO SIX COUNTRIES

LD302219 Moscow TASS in English 2159 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Berlin June 30 TASS -- Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, and Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today sent a joint letter to the leaders of six countries: India, Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Greece and Tanzania.

The document expounded the proposal of the G.D.R. and the C.S.S.R. for the creation of a nuclear weapon-free corridor in central Europe.

The letter expressed the hope that the countries, signatories of the "Delhi Declaration" and the "Mexican Declaration", would support the joint initiative of the G.D.R. and the C.S.S.R.

SCIENTIFIC COLLABORATION TALKS HELD WITH POLAND

PM261103 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Following a Long-term Program"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Jun -- W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council, yesterday received B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

During the conversation the sides discussed problems connected with the development of science and technology in both countries and the strengthening of cooperation in this sphere. The basis for this cooperation is the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through 2000 and also the Long-term Soviet-Polish Program for Scientific and Technical Progress.

Attention was drawn to the fact that in order to ensure the successful implementation of the program it is essential to develop new forms of collaboration as extensively as possible, such as: direct cooperation between science research organizations and enterprises; the formation of joint working groups of scientists and specialists and joint design bureaus and laboratories; and the prepration of the conditions necessary to set up joint enterprises for the introduction of new equipment.

It was stressed that important support must be given to this cooperation by collaboration between political and public and professional organizations in the science and technology establishments involved in this cooperation.

Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to Poland, took part in the meeting.

B.L. Tolstykh was received by Z. Messner, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

A protocol was signed here on supplementing and clarifying the Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Poland through 2000. It was signed by B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and Z. Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The protocol defines specific collectives for resolving joint tasks relating to the development of scientific and technical progress, establishes new technical parameters for research, excludes unpromising work and tightens up requirements regarding the quality of work performed. It defines the enterprises at which scientific developments are to be introduced and determines both countries' requirements for the end products. It develops the concept of a joint information system regarding work progress and efficiency. This information system will not only register end results but will also reflect difficulties and obstacles impeding fulfillment of the tasks set. It will be entered into force on 1 October this year.

PZPR CULTURE DELEGATION VISITS 22-27 JUNE

PM010907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-PZPR interparty ties a group of members of the PZPR Central Committee -- representatives of the PZPR Central Committee Commission for Cultural Questions -- visited the Soviet Union 22 through 27 June.

The Polish comrades familiarized themselves with the progress in fulfilling the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in the cultural sphere and with the forms and methods of party work among the creative intelligentsia.

They had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Culture Department, Moscow party gorkom, Leningrad party obkom, the USSR Ministry of Culture, and a number of creative unions and visited cultural establishments and enterprises in Moscow and Leningrad.

HUNGARIAN PAPER OPPOSES '100 PERCENT' BORROWING

PM291449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 87 First Edition p 5

[Unnamed TASS correspondent report: "NEPSZABADSAG"]

[Text] Budapest, 18 Jun -- hard currency credits -- their expediency and the mechanisms for using them -- are examined in today's NEPSZABADSAG.

Everyone in Hungary is disturbed by the country's debt, the article says. The newspaper examines this problem, using the example of $300 million borrowed from an Austrian bank to develop tourism. These funds made it possible to build and modernize several hotels, to erect the "Budapest" Congress Center, and to commission two new border crossings, NEPSZABADSAG writes. How effective is the expenditure? Some $111 million, for example, were spent on 4 hotels, and by 1986 -- after just 5 years of operation -- they had already earned the country $108 million.

Nevertheless, in the newspaper's opinion, it is irrational for 100 percent of capital investments to be financed through credit. It would have been more beneficial if a minimum of 20 percent of total funding had been provided by the enterprise itself -- the hotels trust -- and another 20 percent by way of state backing, with only 60 percent coming from hard currency credit.

UK 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY' AGAINST DRA CITED

PM011051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 87 First Edition p 4

[Lieutenant Colonel N. Yelnov article: "In Thrall to Imperial Ambitions; Britain's Subversive Activity Against the DRA"]

[Text] It is almost 6 months since the DRA Revolutionary Council adopted a document of historic significance -- the declaration "On National Reconciliation in Afghanistan." This document precisely and clearly set out the need for and conditions and tasks of national reconciliation, as well as its main aim -- ending the bloodshed in the country and providing the Afghan people with all the conditions for switching from confrontation to peaceful creative labor. It is quite obvious that the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan would promote an improvement of the situation in the Middle East and southwest Asia as a whole. That is why the Afghan leadership, in making this political initiative, was counting on being understood and supported not only within the country but beyond it.

However, the facts attest that Kabul's course of national reconciliation has met with open resistance and opposition from a number of Western countries which are organizing an undeclared war against the sovereign state.

The United States and its closest NATO partner -- Britain -- have been particularly active in organizing and conducting subversive activity against the DRA. The military-political leaders of these countries, ignoring Kabul's call to start a political dialogue, have not only stopped helping the Afghan counterrevolution, but have considerably increased shipments of arms and munitions to the antigovernment forces.

The U.S. position on the Afghan question hardly needs any comment. The whipping up of tension and the fueling of conflict situations in various parts of the world have long been exploited by Washington to unceremoniously interfere in the internal affairs of independent states. Virtually the same path is currently being followed by Britain too. The policy of the present British leadership with regard to democratic Afghanistan is the fullest embodiment of the typical logic of the British "gentlemen" in Downing Street, who try to exploit any opportunity to demonstrate the allegedly continued decisive influence on world events of the once almighty Albion. London acted in accordance with this logic during the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict too.

But it is not only concern for maintaining prestige that determines the policy of the Tory cabinet on the Afghan question. A considerable role is also played by the material factor and the selfish aspirations of British imperialism, whose interests are reflected by the present cabinet. The various arms that London has supplied to the dushmans are generously paid for in foreign currency, which reaches the accounts of British arms producers through official and unofficial channels. In the pursuit of profit certain British firms have even been breaking the country's laws. THE INDEPENDENT newspaper, for instance, recently reported that Shorts were shipping Blowpipe anti-aircraft missiles to the Afghan dushmans. In this regard certain members of parliament demanded an explanation from the government, since the presence of the aforesaid missile type in dushman gangs attests to a direct violation of the export laws by that firm. There can hardly be any doubt that all the shipments were carried out with the tacit approval of the cabinet.

While considering itself a civilized country and maintaining diplomatic relations with the DRA, Britain indulges in every possible way the activity on its territory of various subversive anti-Afghan organizations along the lines of the "Afghanistan Support Committee" and the "Afghan Press." Representatives of the most reactionary wing of the "alliance of seven" rebel movement -- whose ringleaders are responsible for the murder of tens of thousands of genuine Afghan patriots -- function openly in London.

Encouraging the activity of the Afghan rabble's representatives, the Tories are trying to make maximum use of their functionaries in their own interests. In particular, in a recent interview with THE DAILY MAIL Mohammad Amanyar head of the aforesaid "alliance" mission, tried -- clearly with the Conservatives' consent -- to scare Britons with the likelihood of a sharp fall in the country's defense potential in the face of the "growing threat from the East" if Labor were to come to power. Clearly, there are points of contacts between the interests of the Afghan dushmans and a certain number of the present Downing Street leaders.

The relevant British departments periodically send groups of servicemen and other specialists to Pakistan to participate in training the rebels and gathering intelligence on Afghanistan. British "medical workers and correspondents" illegally infiltrate gangs on DRA territory to gather "information," and subsequently publish various insinuations in the West.

BBC radio conducts a malicious anti-Afghan campaign with the consent of the official authorities. Currently it is aiming to discredit the goals and tasks of the national reconciliation policy. The fact that there is close collaboration and coordination between the Conservative government and the propaganda organs is attested by many facts, including official statements by government members. In particular, in a recent speech in parliament a ranking Foreign Office official made unceremonious attacks on the measures envisaged by the national reconciliation program being carried out in the DRA and bluntly stated that the West will wreck any attempts to form a coalition Afghan Government if it includes candidates from the PDPA. This statement is nothing other than a blatant appeal to the antigovernment forces not to join in the reconciliation and to continue their senseless struggle against their own country and people. Other government members are trying to cast doubt on the expediency of continuing the indirect Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva precisely at a time when there has been partial progress at them and the sides' viewpoints on many aspects of the problem under discussion have come closer together.

The schemes of the Afghan people's enemies and their Western patrons r counter to the political realities and changes taking place in the consciousness of the most varied strata of Afghan society. The people are tired of war and dream of peace. The real way to restore peace and tranquility in Afghanistan's long-suffering land was outlined in the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee June Plenum. Speaking at it, Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, noted that objective conditions exist in the country for creating a real and effective coalition of all democratic and patriotic forces. This coalition would be able to bring about an end to the fratricidal war, ensure a normalization of the situation, and embark on the resolution of urgent national problems. The main obstacle in the way of a settlement is the imperial ambitions of the Western powers, which are adding fuel to the fire of the undeclared war in Afghanistan.

EUROPEAN POLL SHOWS APPROVAL OF GORBACHEV

LD301406 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] London June 30 TASS -- The British newspaper INDEPENDENT has published an article about a public opinion poll in Britain, West Germany, Italy, Greece, Belgium, The Netherlands, France, Sweden and Switzerland in last March-May.

Summing up the findings, it said: "Two-thirds of West Europeans, including 83 percent of Britons, think Mikhail Gorbachev's reforms are bringing about 'a real change for the better' in the Soviet Union. And by a three-to-one margin, West Europeans think that the Soviet Union is doing more than the United States to slow down the arms race."

Noting "rapid changes" in the USSR, the paper added: "Different Western governments may respond variously with enthusiasm or scepticism or disbelief, but what do their publics think? In the short run, governments may disregard domestic opinion, but in the longer run, much will turn on whether Mr. Gorbachev can persuade the people on the Clapham omnibus, the Paris metro and Dusseldorf tram that he is sincere about wanting democracy at home and disarmament abroad."

"But until this month," THE INDEPENDENT said, "it has been impossible to answer the basic question: has he succeeded?"

"Now we can," it remarked.

"The short answer is: Yes. Mr Gorbachev has impressed many millions of people in the West with what he has done...Mr Gorbachev scores high marks on disarmament and trying to modernize the Soviet Union itself, the Russians are regarded as keener than the Americans on slowing down the arms race...it is hard to imagine any other time in the past 30 years when Soviet actions in this area would have been viewed so sympathetically," the paper noted.

On Soviet domestic policy, it went on to say, more than twice as many West Europeans thought that the Soviet Union was displaying an ability to solve its domestic problems as thought it was lacking that ability.

In conclusion THE INDEPENDENT offered what it called "a modest test of whether glasnost is as real as millions of Western Europeans think, or a sham". It was interested in this connection whether the Soviet mass media would report that a minority of people covered by the poll in most West European countries had positively rated the Soviet Union's policy in the field of human rights.

It can only be added to this that if in the West they had followed the example of the USSR in respect of glasnost and extended it to objective coverage of the Soviet leadership's policy in defense of human rights, the figures cited by THE INDEPENDENT would have been different.

FALIN COMMENTS ON RUST INDEBTEDNESS, BACKERS

DW010925 Hamburg BILD in German 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Falin: Kremlin Pilot Deeply Indebted"]

[Text] Kremlin pilot Mathias Rust (19) is said to be deeply in debt. Sponsors are said to have financed the risky flight to Moscow, Valentin Falin, former Soviet ambassador to Bonn, told Western correspondents. It was the first interview given by Falin since the KGB investigations against Rust were concluded. Falin: -- "Out of misplaced friendship Mathias Rust has thus far not disclosed the names of the people backing him."

CHIRAC-GENSCHER WEST BERLIN VISIT VIOLATES TREATY

LD021202 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] West Berlin July 2 TASS -- French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived in West Berlin on a one-day visit within the framework of holding festivities on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of the city. He is accompanied by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG. This circumstance is a violation of one of the main provisions of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin signed by the USSR, the USA, France and Britain. Under the agreement West Berlin is not a component part of the FRG and cannot be ruled by it in the future too. Therefore, the fact that the French prime minister was accompanied by an official of the Federal Republic of Germany, was a deliberate violation of this international treaty.

PROFESSOR KAJACKAS ATTENDS CHRISTIANITY CONFERENCE

AU241115 Rome ANSA in English 1229 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] (ANSA) Vatican City, June 24 -- The participation of a professor from a Soviet university in a conference on the "Christianization of Lithuania" organised by the Pontifical "Gregoriana" University in Rome is being seen as a move towards detente between the Soviet Union and the Holy See, Vatican sources said.

Professor Algimantas Kajackas from the theology faculty at Lithuania's Kaunas University, will lecture on "Recent Archeological Explorations in the Ancient Cathedral of Vilnius" during the two-day conference which begins today, and has been promoted by the pope to celebrate 600 years of the Catholic church in Lithuania.

The meeting will be opened by a cardinal who will read a message from Pope John Paul II. Those taking part in the "international discussions" will meet the pontiff next Saturday.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. 'PRESSURE' ON PANAMA

PY010315 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 30 Jun 87

[From the "Latin American events" feature, by Viktor Deruga]

[Excerpts] Hello, dear friends. I would like to begin this program with a report datelined Moscow, which has to do with a major Latin American problem. [passage omitted]

Foreign intervention is a key problem for Central American countries. Unfortunately, this problem cannot be solved by the Central American countries, because it depends on the [words indistinct] of the U.S. Administration. Even a recent Central American meeting almost failed due to U.S. interference. A date for a new summit was agreed upon thanks to the efforts of the Panamanian Government and to Nicaragua's attitude of understanding.

This interference by the United States, however, is just the tip of the iceberg. We have the case of Panama, which now seems to be the target of U.S. pressure. Let us see what is happening in this country.

We have already reported that the Panamanian Congress has restored constitutional rights, and that it has lifted the state of emergency. The Panamanian Congress had (?asked) that the U.S. ambassador to Panama be declared persona non grata, and it has condemned and termed unacceptable the U.S. Senate's meddling in Panamanian domestic affairs.

In this regard, we have the following report datelined Panama: The protests against U.S. interventionism continue to grow. While new street demonstrations are reported, the media have received many communiques and statements of repudiation. Crowds have demonstrated in the vicinity of the Congress building, where U.S. flags and Uncle Sam effigies have been burned.

It is easy to see the U.S. aggressiveness behind its participation in the current anti-Panamanian campaign. Following U.S. instructions, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte early this month decided to torpedo the Central American summit. Following this, the Panamanian Government had to confront domestic problems, which were provoked for the purpose of getting this country out of the game, because Panama has been the most determined and persevering member of the Contadora Group.

But the plan did not work because it was precisely the Panamanian Government which asked for and found a solution to the summit problem, with the help of Nicaragua. Almost immediately thereafter, the U.S. Senate approved a resolution recommending that the Panamanian Government follow a line of conduct. I do not believe the U.S. Senate issued its recommendations in the hope that Panama will pay heed to them; instead, I believe the objective was to humiliate this country and undermine its firm position.

Therefore, Panama has reacted with dignity and, in my opinion, in the only way a small country should react before the United States. In addition to informing all nations about its answer, Panama will raise the issue at the United Nations and the OAS. The solidarity and moral support from the international community is a barrier that can prove insurmountable for the new U.S. plans to meddle in the region.

CPSU POLITBURO HOLDS MEETING ON POLICY ISSUES

PM021135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a meeting on 1 July, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the issue of top priority measures linked to organizing the fulfilment of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee June 1987 Plenum on party tasks in the fundamental restructuring of economic management. The Secretariat and departments of the CPSU Central Committee have been assigned the task of examining specific proposals and critical remarks made by participants in the plenum, and in letters by working people, on issues of restructuring economic management and of submitting proposals to the Politburo for their implementation. The USSR Council of Ministers has been given the task of determining regulations and times scales for the implementation of an integral system of management, and of ensuring constant supervision of the practical implementation of the USSR Law on State Enterprise, Association. Reference was made to the need for party organizations to carry out purposeful organizational and political work to implement the decisions of the plenum, and to prepare for the 19th All-Union Conference of the CPSU.

The Politburo examined measures to ensure steady work by the national economy in the 1987/88 winter period. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this issue determines basic measures intended to ensure more complete satisfaction during the winter period of the national economy's requirements for fuel, electricity, and heating. The particular attention of ministries and departments, the Council of Ministers of union and autonomous republics, and the executive committees of soviets of people's deputies was alerted to the need for timely and good quality preparation of housing and other social facilities for winter, and the need to guarantee supplies of high quality fuel for the population and for municipal services.

The Politburo approved the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's talk with Jambyn Batmonh. It was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation is becoming more and more varied and dynamic, and is aiding the solution of current social and economic tasks of the two countries, and the implementation of the course aimed at consolidating peace and security in Asia. Taking into account the results of the accords reached during the talks, Soviet organizations have been instructed to agree with the Mongolian side's specific measures to strengthen cooperation in industry and agriculture, and to deepen bilateral links in ideology, science, and culture.

The results were approved of the meeting between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Robert Mugabe, leader of the Republic of Zimbabwe and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. It was noted that equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Zimbabwe is developing in an upward trend and has good prospects. It was stressed that the Soviet Union considers the Nonaligned Movement to be an important and positive factor in international politics, and that it invariably proceeds from this in its foreign policy activity.

Approving the conversation between Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, the Politburo noted the growing role which the United Nations Organization has been called upon to play in achieving a balance of the diverse interests of all states -- large and small -- which make up the world community, without which there can be no stability in international relations.

Information by Comrade Ryzhkov on the results of talks with a GDR party and government delegation was considered. Great importance was stressed in further raising the level and quality of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the USSR and the GDR on the basis of the consistent introduction of its progressive forms. Specific assignments have been given to appropriate Soviet departments and organizations in this connection.

The results were discussed of the official friendly visits by Comrade Shevardnadze to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Their great importance for dynamic cooperation between the socialist countries in international affairs was noted.

The session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also considered certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

PRAVDA OUTLINES 30 JUNE SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS

PM011343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 87 Second Edition pp 1, 7

[TASS report under the general heading: "To Act Boldly, Decisively, Thriftily. Seventh Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation"]

[Excerpts] The third joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities began in the Great Kremlin Palace in the afternoon [of 30 June].

The deputies and guests applauded the arrival of Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, V.I. Vorotnikov, A.A. Gromyko, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.P. Nikonov, N.I. Ryzhkov, N.N. Slyunkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, B.N. Yeltsin, Yu.F. Solovyev, N.V. Talyzin, D.T. Yazov, A.P. Biryukova, A.F. Dobrynin, A.I. Lukyanov, V.A. Medvedev, G.P. Razumovskiy, and I.V. Kapitonov.

The sitting was chaired by L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

G.P. Razumovskiy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet of the Union Legislative Proposals Commission, delivered a report on the draft USSR Law on the Procedure for Court Appeals Against Illegal Actions by Officials Infringing on Citizens' Rights.

Deputy I.T. Taranov, chairman of the Stavropol Krayispolkom; Deputy N.I. Malkov, first secretary of Chita CPSU Obkom; Deputy R.G. Roshchinskaya, director of Novocherkassk Sewn Goods Factory, Rostov Oblast; Deputy B.V. Kravtsov, USSR minister of justice; and Deputy O.A. Bagirov, milling machine operator at Kishly Machine Building Plant, Azerbaijan SSR; spoke in the debate.

Delivering the concluding speech, Deputy G.P. Razumovskiy said: During the discussion of the submitted draft Law on the Procedure for Court Appeals Against Illegal Actions by Officials Infringing Upon Citizens' Rights a whole number of supplementary proposals of a principled nature were made. With the participation of the appropriate specialists the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions conducted a preliminary discussion and examination of many of those proposals but did not deem it possible to introduce them into the draft.

Additions which are of interest and which need elaboration have also been heard today. Therefore the commissions submit this proposal: That the submitted draft Law on the Procedure for Court Appeals Against Illegal Actions by Officials Infringing Citizens' Rights be adopted in the form in which it has been submitted. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the chambers' Legislative Proposals Commissions are to be entrusted with examining the proposals made by deputies and reporting the results at the next USSR Supreme Soviet session. [passage omitted]

It was proposed that replies to questions put by deputies be heard.

Deputy V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, mounted the rostrum. He reported on the measures to overcome the difficulties that arose in connection with the severe winter and the unfavorable conditions in spring, on the harvest prospects, and on work on creating the necessary feed stock and meeting the population's food needs and industry's requirements for agricultural raw materials.

To eliminate the grave consequences, the speaker emphasized, the affected kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been allocated additional seeds and planting stock, feed, fuel, fertilizers, plant protection agents, construction materials, technology, and equipment.

Today it may be said we have, by and large, succeeded in smoothing over the pernicious effects of the past winter and spring. A good agrometeorological situation has now taken shape almost everywhere. Strenuous work is now being done on farms to care for crops, procure high-quality feed, and prepare to gather in the harvest. [passage omitted]

Gromyko Addresses Session

LD301935 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 30 Jun 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report delivered by Andrey Gromyko, president of the USSR Supreme Soviet in Moscow, on draft law on nationwide discussion of important questions of state life -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet ended its work in Moscow today. [passage omitted]

Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, who chaired the session, read out the questions sent in by deputies. They relate to the activities of the USSR Government. It was decided to pass them on to the USSR Council of Ministers in order that replies to the questions be given during the session.

The chairman reported that discussion on the question of the restructuring of the management of the national economy at the present stage of the country's economic development had been concluded at separate sessions. The USSR Supreme Soviet adopted a decision on this question in accordance with the amendments tabled to it by the standing commissions.

A Law on State Enterprise, Association, which comes into force on 1 January 1988, is being adopted. A decision on the order of the coming into force of this bill has also been adopted.

The deputies then began to examine a draft law on nationwide discussion of important questions of state life. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko delivered a report on this question. He said, in part:

Comrade deputies! Restructuring, which is immense in its scale and depth, and is contributing to a growth in the political activity of the working people, requires an important, qualitive turn to be made, and a fuller exposure and utilization of the democratic potential of socialism. This is also necessary because for a definite period a deformation has occurred in a number of aspects of socialist democracy, of which we are all aware.

There has not been the required concern for the development of its institutions and for attracting the broad popular masses to participating in solving questions of state and public importance. Enhancing the prestige and the role of the soviets of people's deputies in the strategy of intensifying our development is an important step on the road to the further deepening of democracy. This has been furthered to a great extent by the recently-held elections to the local soviets. At the elections which were held, the opinion of the electorate was revealed on the strong and weak aspects in the activities of local bodies of power, and it will be utilized when improving their work and the bill which we are debating today will become a powerful incentive in raising the socio-political activity of the population. It stipulates that questions touching upon the basic directions of the political, economic, and social development of the country, and questions on implementing the constitutional rights, freedoms, and obligations of Soviet citizens are to be submitted for nationwide discussion. The consolidation of the procedure of nationwide discussion on important questions within the precise framework of the law will create firm legal guarantees for the participation of citizens in preparing state decisions.

Comrade deputies! The law being presented for your examination determines the general principles on which is built the discussion of questions of state and public life which are of all-union, republican, and local significance. It contains a reliable quarantee for the broadest possible expression of opinions by Soviet people. At the same time it rules out the possibility of any -- direct or indirect -- restrictions on the rights of citizens. There can be no place for such restrictions.

An important guarantee of the fact that not a single complaint or proposal remains unexamined or unappraised, and that the opinions of the working people are taken into consideration, is the precise sequence of work on their proposals and complaints which is envisaged by the law. It will be carried out by state and public bodies at all levels, first and foremost by the Soviets of people's deputies. The mechanism which has been devised will enable public opinion to be taken into account to the maximum degree, and for it to be made a determining factor in preparing laws and other important state decisions.

For the Soviets, restructuring means a practical improvement in the work of health, social security, and people's education and cultural establishments. Of course, housing takes priority. Yes, housing! It remains an acute problem. One cannot enumerate all the questions, and they are all under the jurisdiction of the Soviets of people's deputies. These questions also need to be settled by legislation.

The law we are due to adopt will be the first in a series of such acts, but for it to operate and function, we must disclose to the people as fully as possible the purport and significance of its provisions, and determine the specific tasks of state and public bodies in fulfilling the law. [passage omitted]

Further on Gromyko Address

LD301005 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, submitted a draft law on the nation-wide discussion of important questions of state life to the Soviet parliament today.

The bill, the speaker said, developed the constitutional provisions on the participation of Soviet citizens in managing affairs of society and the state.

In accordance with the law, issues affecting principal directions in the country's political, economic and social development, questions of exercising constitutional rights, liberties and obligations of Soviet citizens would be submitted for nation-wide discussion, he observed.

The law determined general principles governing the discussion of such questions. It contained reliable guarantees for the broadest possible expression of the Soviet people's view.

The principle of nation-wide discussion of major issues applied not only to all-union problems, but also to republican, regional and local ones, the speaker went on to say.

"The law under consideration directly demands public debate not only on plans of economic and social development of the entire country, individual republics and regions, but also on questions of the operation of enterprises, institutions and organizations providing services for the population."

"There are other important issues that cannot be handled today without people's advice. These are problems relating to urban construction, location of industrial enterprises, building of new houses in city districts, demolition of old buildings, erection of monuments, naming and renaming of cities and streets.

Local problems will be considered, naturally, by the population of corresponding regions, cities and districts."

The speaker said that "the large-scale and far-reaching reconstruction drive, currently under way in the Soviet Union, calls for tapping as fully as possible the democratic potential of socialism."

Precisely this aim was served by the law broadening the practice of nation-wide discussion in the USSR.

Gromyko mentioned that broad debates of major issues had taken place before, but many of them "were overorganized and in many ways were a formality." There was no proper analysis of the proposals and remarks made by people.

"The times, the large-scale renewal drive and the democratization of society demand a precisely functioning mechanism of bringing out public opinion."

"The point at issue is not only bringing out the opinion, but also widely using it in decision-making," the speaker said. The latter was especially important for it was not enough to make one or another project public, it was necessary to bring out fully and objectively the opinion of the broad mass of people.

That was what the draft law submitted for consideration to the session was about, he added.

Gromyko cited several examples when a public view, timely learnt and taken into account, helped avoid serious mistakes.

"One should admit," he said, "that the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government carefully heed the opinion of the public, including writers, scientists and workers in the field.

Work has already been stopped on diverting part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers. The pollution of Lake Baykal has been suspended.

The positive changes, where they occurred, should be consolidated, any surprise developments should be precluded."

"Very many urgent questions remain," Gromyko went on to say. "And they all should be tackled after an all-round consultation with the people. The law on the nation-wide discussion of important questions of state life is designed to serve that purpose."

Andrey Gromyko emphasized that the new law, broadening democratic rights and liberties of Soviet people, would "become a powerful stimulus for enhancing socio-political activity of the population."

The speaker observed that the policy of openness helped concentrate attention on difficulties, shortcomings and abuses in society which hindered the nation's advancement. Openness helped eradicate them.

In this sense, he added, openness was increasingly becoming an organic part of Soviet society's life. It was planned to adopt a whole number of legislative acts with the aim of further expanding openness. The law submitted today for consideration to the deputies was the first of such acts, the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet said in conclusion.

Decree on Citizens' Rights

PM021029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1

["USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Bringing into Force the USSR Law 'On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights'"]

[Text] In connection with the adoption of the USSR Law "On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights," the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To bring into force the USSR Law "On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights" as of 1 January 1988.

To establish that a complaint can be lodged with the court in accordance with the law in question with regard to actions committed by officials after 31 December 1987.

2. To instruct the USSR Supreme Sovet Presidium to bring USSR legislation into line with the USSR Law "On the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights."

3. To instruct the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Legislative Proposals Commissions to review the suggestions expressed by deputies in the course of the debate on the draft USSR Law on the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights, and to report the results to the next USSR Supreme Soviet session.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, The Kremlin, 30 June 1987

Text of Citizens' Law

PM021001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jul 87 Morning Edition p 1

["USSR Law on the Procedure of Appeal to the Courts Against Illegal Actions by Officials Encroaching on Citizens' Rights" -- passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] USSR citizens enjoy to the full the socioeconomic, political, and personal rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the USSR Constitution and the Soviet laws. It is mandatory for all state organs, public organizations, and officials to respect the individual and to protect citizens' rights and freedoms.

The USSR and union republic legislation envisages the right of citizens to approach the courts to protect the personal, property, family, labor, housing, and other rights and freedoms vested in them.

This present law lays down the procedure for complaining to the courts against illegal actions by officials encroaching on citizens' rights.

Article 1. /Right to complain to the courts/

Any citizen is entitled to complain to a court if he believes his rights have been encroached by an official's actions.

Appeals can be lodged with a court in respect of individual actions performed by officials either on their own behalf or on behalf of the organ they represent.

Article 2. /Officials' actions subject to complain to the courts/

Officials' actions performed in breach of the law, in excess of their authority, and encroaching on citizens' rights include actions as a result of which:

a citizen is illegally deprived of an opportunity to fully or partially exercise a right vested in him by law or other normative act;

any obligation is illegally imposed on a citizen.

Article 3. /Limitations on the present law's effect/

No right of complaint to the court is granted by this present law in respect of officials' actions which fall within different complaints procedures laid down by criminal or civil procedural legislation, legislation on procedure governing the review of labor disputes, on discoveries, inventions, and rationalization suggestions, on administrative violations of the law, on individual labor activity, and other USSR and union republic legislation, or in respect of actions connected with ensuring the country's defense capability and state security.

Article 4. /Lodging complaints/

Complaints may be lodged with a court only after the citizen has addressed his complaint against an official's action to a higher-ranking official or organ.

Complaints against an official's action may be filed with the court by a citizen, his representative, or, at the citizen's request, by a duly empowered representative of a social organization or labor collective.

Complaints against an official's action are filed with the rayon (city) people's court whose jurisdiction covers the place of work of the official whose action is being appealed against.

Article 5. /Time limit for lodging complaints with a court/

A complaint may be lodged with a court within 1 month, counting from the day when the citizen receives notification of refusal to satisfy his complaint from the higher-ranking official or organ, or from the day on which the time limit fixed by law for the hearing of the complaint runs out.

The court may waive the time limit for lodging complaints in the event that it has been missed for valid reasons.

A judge's ruling refusing to accept a complaint may be appealed against in a higher court within 10 days following any such ruling.

Article 6. /Review of complaints/

The judicial review of complaints and the implementation of the court's decision are governed by civil procedural rules subject to the exceptions and additions effected by this present law and other USSR and union republic legislative acts.

Complaints are heard within 10 days, normally at an open session attended by the citizens filing the complaint and the official whose actions are being appealed against.

If the citizen or the official whose actions are appealed against cannot attend the court for valid reasons, the case may be heard in the presence of a representative of the citizen filing the complaint or a representative of the official.

Nonattendance at the court session for invalid reasons by either the citizen filing the complaint, or the official whose actions are being appealed against, or their representatives creates no obstacle to the hearing of the complaint, but the court may rule that the presence of the citizen filing the complaint or of the official whose actions are being appealed against is mandatory.

The judicial hearing may be attended by representatives of social organizations and labor collectives and by officials from higher-ranking organs or their representatives.

The court must study materials issuing from higher-ranking organs or officials confirming the legality of the official's actions which are being appealed against, and may also hear submissions by other persons and study any necessary documents and other evidence.

Article 7. /Court ruling on complaints/

The court makes a ruling on the result of the hearing of a complaint.

If the court finds that the official's actions which are being appealed against are illegal, it makes a ruling that the complaint is justified and that it is incumbent on the appropriate official to rectify the violation of the citizen's rights.

If the court determines that the actions being appealed against were performed according to law, within the limits of the official's authority, and there was no encroachment on the citizen's rights, the court makes a ruling refusing to satisfy the complaint.

The court's ruling on the complaint regarding rectification of any breaches of the law or other normative act is notified to the official whose actions are being appealed against or to a higher-ranking organ or official.

Measures taken to implement the court's ruling on the complaint are notified to the court and the citizen not later than 1 month after the court's ruling has been made. In the event of the ruling not being implemented, the court takes the measures prescribed by current legislation.

Article 8. /Intermediate court orders/

If the hearing of the complaint leads the court to the conclusion that a violation of established procedures for hearing citizens' proposals, suggestions, and complaints has occurred, or bureaucratic delays, suppression of criticism, or persecution for criticism have taken place, or there have been any other violations of legality, the court issues an intermediate order and transmits it to a higher-ranking official or organ. It is incumbent on the official or organ in question to notify the court within 1 month of the measures taken under the intermediate order.

If the hearing of the complaint reveals to the court evidence of crime in the action by an official or other person, it either notifies the prosecutor accordingly or institutes criminal proceedings.

Article 9. /Filing objections to a court ruling/

The court's ruling on a complaint is not subject to appeal, but an objection to it can be filed by the prosecutor.

If an objection is filed, the implementation of the ruling is suspended.

Article 10. /Citizen's liability in respect of complaints filed with a court for purposes of slander/

Any complaint filed with the court by a citizen for the purposes of slander results in liability according to current legislation.

Article 11. /Remission of fees due to the state/

No fees due to the state are payable in respect of officials' actions.

Article 12. /Apportionment of costs incurred in connection with hearing a complaint/

Any costs incurred in connection with the hearing of a complaint may be adjudged by the court either against the citizen, if the court ruling refuses to satisfy his complaint, or against the official, if the court establishes that his actions are illegal.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, The Kremlin, 30 June 1987

Law on Nationwide Discussion

PM020951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jul 87 Morning Edition pp 5-6

["USSR Law on Nationwide Discussion of Important State Issues" -- IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] The further deepening of socialist democracy and the development of popular self-administration presuppose the expansion of the real opportunities for every Soviet citizen to exercise his constitutional right to participate in the administration of state and public affairs and in the discussion of draft laws and decisions of state and local significance, and also in the discussion of major public issues submitted for discussion by public organizations in accordance with their statutory tasks.

This law is intended to promote the development of civic participation in drawing up decisions on important issues of state and public life on the basis of extensive openness and the comparison and consideration of working people's different opinions and proposals.

I. General Provisions. [subhead]

Article 1. Nationwide discussion of the most important state issues.

In accordiance with the USSR Constitution, the most important state issues are to be submitted for nationwide discussion.

Draft laws and other most important state issues are to be presented for nationwide discussion by the USSR Supreme Soviet or the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Article 2. Discussion of a union republic's important state issues.

In a union republic draft laws and other important states issues of the union republic concerned may be submitted for popular discussion.

Draft laws and other important issues are to be presented for popular discussion by the Supreme Soviet or the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the union republic concerned.

Article 3. Discussion of an autonomous republic's important state issues.

In an autonomous republic draft laws and other important state issues of the autonomous republic concerned may be submitted for popular discussion.

Draft laws and other important issues are to be presented for popular discussion by the Supreme Soviet or Supreme Soviet Presidium of the autonomous republic concerned.

Article 4. Discussion of important issues of local significance by the population.

Decisions on important issues of local significance which affect the interests of the population living on the relevant territory are to be taken by local soviets and their ispolkoms after a preliminary discussion of these issues by the population.

Issues of local significance are to be presented for discussion by the population by local soviets or their ispolkoms.

Article 5. Legislation of the USSR, Union republics, and autonomous republics on the discussion of important state issues.

The procedure for nationwide discussion of the most important state issues is determined by this law.

The procedure for popular discussion of important state issues of union and autonomous republics and also discussion of important issues of local significance by the population is determined by the laws of the union and autonomous republics on the basis of this law.

Article 6. Participation in discussion by USSR citizens.

Citizens of the USSR are guaranteed free participation in the discussion of important state and social issues.

Citizens of the USSR have the right to participate dirctly and also through public organizations, labor collectives meetings at their place of residence, public initiative organs [organy obshchetsvennoy samodeyatelnosti], meetings of military servicemen in their units, and the mass media in the discussion of important state and social issues.

Article 8. Ensuring discussion.

The discussion of important issues of all-union, republic, and local significance is to be ensured by local soviets.

Article 9. Openness during discussion.

Discussion is to be conducted on the basis of extensive openness. Draft laws and other important state issues submitted for discussion are to be published in the press, broadcast on television and radio, and conveyed by other means to the population.

The mass media are to give comprehensive coverage of the progress of the discussion and publish proposals and observations made by citizens, state organs, public organizations, and labor collectives, as well as reviews of these proposals and observations; they are to provide information on the results of the discussion.

Article 10. Expenses connected with discussion.

Expenses connected with the discussion of draft laws and other important state issues and also the popular discussion of the draft decisions of local soviets and their ispolkoms are to be met by the state.

Article 11. Accountability for the violation of legislation on discussion.

Officials in state and public organs who have permitted violations of this law and also persons who prevent any citizen of the USSR from freely exercising his right to participate in discussion are to be made accountable as stipulated by law.

II. Procedure for Nationwide Discussion. [subhead]

Article 12. Submission of issues for nationwide discussion.

Draft laws and decisions affecting the main aspects of the country's political, economic, and social development and the fulfillment of Soviet citizens' constitutional rights, freedoms, and responsibilities, and also other most important state issues falling within the competence of the USSR are to be submitted for nationwide discussion.

The submission of draft laws and other issues for nationwide discussion is to be based on a decision by the USSR Supreme Soviet or the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium taken on their initiative or at the proposal of a union republic. Recommendations on the expediency of submitting a draft law or other issue for nationwide discussion may be made by standing commissions of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the USSR Council of Ministers, the all-union organs of public organizations, and other organs and persons submitting a draft law or other issue to the USSR Supreme Soviet or its Presidium in accordance with the law.

Draft laws and material on other issues are to be published in the newspaper IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV SSSR, other central newspapers, the republican press, and, when necessary, in the local press no later than 10 days after a decision has been taken to submit them for nationwide discussion. They may also be published in specialized periodicals.

At the same time they submit an issue for nationwide discussion, the USSR Supreme Soviet or its Presidium are to establish the time limit and pro edure for the organization of work to examine proposals and observations forthc ng during the nationwide discussion and are to assign this work to the appropriate standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities or set up a special commission for this purpose.

Article 13. Organization of discussion of draft laws and other issues. Generalization of proposals and observations.

Union, republic, and local soviet and other state organs and the leaders of enterprises, institutions, and organizations in conjunction with public organizations are to ensure the extensive discussion of draft laws and other issues and create the necessary conditions for this.

Citizens may send proposals and observations on draft laws and other issues submitted for nationwide discussion directly to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium or to the Supreme Soviet Presidium of a union or autonomous republic, the ispolkom of a local soviet, or other state and public organs.

Draft laws and other issues submitted for nationwide discussion may be discussed at local soviet sessions, sessions of soviet organs, deputy groups, and at meetings of public organizations, labor collectives, and citizens at their place of residence, and also by public initiative organs, meetings of military servicemen at their units, in the press, on the radio, and on television.

Proposals and observations forthcoming during the nationwide discussion are to be generalized accordingly by the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the union and autonomous republics, local soviet ispolkoms, other state and social organs, and the mass media. The aforementioned organs may form commissions and working groups for the purpose of generalizing these proposals and observations. The proposals and observations are to be sent in their generalized form to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Article 14. Summing up the results of nationwide discussion.

Proposals and observations sent to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by citizens, labor collectives, and state and public organs regarding a draft law or other issue are to be examined and considered during the finalization of the draft by the relevant standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers or by a special commission, or by the organ which submitted the issue to the USSR Supreme Soviet or its Presidium. For the purpose of the preliminary examination of these proposals and observations, they may set up preparatory commissions and working groups incorporating people's deputies, appropriate specialist, scientific and cultural figures, and representatives of state and public organs and scientific insitutions.

The mass media are to regularly inform the population on incoming proposals and observations and progress made in their examination and they are to organize the elucidation of draft law provisions or any other issue.

The results of the nationwide discussion of a draft law or other issue are to be examined accordingly by the USSR Supreme Soviet or USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of which fact the population is to be informed.

Proposals and observations which do not relate to the substance of the draft law or other issue under discussion are to be sent to the appropriate state and public organs, which are to examine them within the established procedure.

III. Discussion of Important Issues of Local Significance by the Population. [subhead]

Article 15. Submission of draft decisions and other issues for discussion by the population.

Draft decisions by local soviets and their ispolkoms on plans for comprehensive economic and social development and the budget, on ensuring socialist legality and protecting law and order and citizens' rights, and on the work of enterprises, institutions, and organizations connected with public services, and other important issues relating to state, economic, and sociocultural building at local level are to be submitted for discussion by the population.

The submission of draft decisions by local soviets and their ispolkoms and other important issues for discussion by the population is to be effected by the local soviet or its ispolkom at its own initiative and also on the basis of proposals made by the soviet's standing commissions, deputy groups, deputies, organs of public organizations, labor collectives, citizens' meetings at their place of residence, and other organs and organizations stipulated by the legislation of union and autonomous republics.

The draft decisions of local soviets and their ispolkoms are to be published in the local press or conveyed to the population by other means.

Article 16. Examination of issues submitted for discussion by the population.

Issues submitted for discussion by the population may be given a preliminary examination at sessions of subordinate local soviets, sessions of their executive and administrative organs, standing commissions, and deputy groups, at meetings of public organizations, labor collectives, and citizens at their place of residence, and at sessions of public initiative organs, and discussed in the local press, and on radio and television.

Proposals and observations made by organs, organizations, and citizens are to be sent to the ispolkom of the appropriate soviet and taken into consideration when finalizing a draft decision, and also in practical activity. Proposals and observations which, by virtue of their content, fall within the competence of higher state organs are to be sent to them for examination.

The results of the discussions are to be reported by the ispolkom at a soviet session and brought to the notice of the population.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, The Kremlin, 30 June 1987.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS STATISTICS CHIEF KOROLEV

PM251121 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jun 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed interview with M.A. Korolev, chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, under the rubric ""Restructuring and the Economic Mechanism": "Statistics Know Everything. But What Do They Say?"; date and place not stated]

[Text] [IZVESTIYA] We will be frank, Mikhail Antonovich: The period of stagnation phenomena in our economy has had a very sorry effect on the statistical service. It has had to execute truly dizzying pirouettes to create a semblance that all was well. For instance, what is the worth of a concept like "the fulfillment of the 5-year plan for the sum total of annual plans" when the 5-year target as a whole has not been met? Or the following word in the economists' vocabulary: "nonoverfulfillment..."

[Korolev] Statistics have nothing to do with it. Objectivity has always been their most important principle. Figures are figures: They should reflect the real state of affairs and unless they are plucked "out of thin air" we will invariably obtain a perfectly objective picture of the socioeconomic processes taking place. The question lies elsewhere: Did some people want or not want this objective picture to be shown? If they did not then "terms" like "nonoverfulfillment" appeared. I make no mention of exaggerated data and reporting: Those are not statistics but cheating...

[IZVESTIYA] Nonetheless distrust of official statistics is also sometimes manifested in the fact that some authors use their own methods for calculating the most important indicators like the national income, for instance. In particular such calculations are cited by V. Selyunin and G. Khanin in the article "Crafty Figures" published in the second issue of the journal NOVVY MIR.

[Korolev] I shall say frankly that these authors' calculations and conclusions are fundamentally wrong. A method of determining the volumes and tempo of the growth of the national income, industrial output, and other indicators based on figures for the production of all output in comparable prices has now been adopted in the planning and accounting practice of all socialist countries. The authors propose measuring the tempo of growth on the basis of an arbitrary and highly restricted selection of types of output in physical terms. It is clear to specialists that this method of calculating will inevitably lead to a substantial distortion of the real dynamics of the national economy's development. Why? Because here a number of very important factors influencing economic growth rates are not fully considered or not considered at all. Factors like the production of new types of output, the formation and development of entire sectors and production facilities, the change in the quality and consumer properties of goods, and structural changes in production. In particular in recent years economic growth rates have been considerably influenced by the development of chemical and atomic machine building, microbiology, the chemical industry, modern machine tool building, and computerization and the production of space equipment.

The method proposed by the authors essentially makes the assessment of economic development dependent on the growth rates of the raw material sectors. Hence the profoundly erroneous conclusions. Thus the authors claim that the USSR's national income rose 6-7 times from 1928 through 1965 (in fact it was 86 times). I cannot understand how they can reach this assessment. You remember that in 1928 the overwhelming majority of the country still lived without electricity, we were only on the threshold of industrialization, and the plow remained the main implement in agriculture. [paragraph continues]

There were only 2 grain harvesting combines and 700 trucks operating here. Not to mention the fact that there was not even a mention yet of the production of very complex power equipment, airlines, nuclear-powered icebreakers, the most modern computer and space equipment, the enormous scale of production and housing construction, that is everything which our country now possesses and in which it rightly takes pride. I shall cite just two figures for those positions which the authors themselves consider to be key ones for economic development: The generation of electricity increased over 300 times over this period and the production of metal-cutting machine tools increased over 90 times in "physical terms." Surely they cannot fail to understand that given the rates which they have "designed" there could have been no question of victory in the Great Patriotic War or of ensuring military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States. Incidentally, if the country had developed at the pace for which the authors militate, then the correlation between the national incomes of the USSR and the United States would have remained at approximately the level of... 1913.

[IZVESTIYA] Nonetheless, in my view this subject deserves a special conversation. And best of all with the participation of the article's authors. The point is that the arguments which you are now citing are sufficiently well-known. Essentially it was these arguments which the authors were trying to refute! But we are now obliged to limit ourselves to simply telling readers your viewpoint and returning to the immediate subject of our talk. And so, what is the essence of the restructuring of statistical work and what specific aims does it set?

[Korolev] I must say first of all that our statistical service is working far from irreproachably. There are still major omissions and shortcomings. And great efforts must be made to achieve a fundamental improvement in the activity of the state statistics organs, a substantial increase in the openness for statistical information, and the rationalization of reporting and its unconditional reliability.

Today, under the conditions of the mass transfer of enterprises and sectors to full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing, it is necessary to place special emphasis on a profound, comprehensive analysis of the very rich statistical material at our disposal. Here restructuring is proceeding extremely slowly. It is essential to put an end to the descriptive, passive approach whereby economic analysis is replaced with a simple reiteration of figures without revealing the essence of the processes taking place, without revealing shortcomings and problems. The statistical organs are faced with the task of fully adopting the method of comprehensive analysis, seeking to study phenomena and processes in their mutual relation with many factors, and tracing the entire chain of links, placing special emphasis on end results.

I shall cite just one example. You know how acute a problem is the satisfaction of the population's growing demand for commodities and services. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has basically prepared materials on individual aspects of the problem. And now the task has been set of systematically analyzing the course of the fulfillment of the comprehensive program for the production of consumer goods and the services sphere as a whole. Such an analysis, performed on the basis of the results for 1986, has revealed serious shortcomings and made it possible to make important decisions.

It is also essential to transfer to the elaboration of current and annual comprehensive economic surveys and international statistical compilations.

[IZVESTIYA] Economic analysis is the concluding stage of statistical work, its ultimate goal. But today, in my view, no less importance attaches to the initial stage of this work, that is the prompt obtaining of information. [paragraph continues]

After all, delayed statistical information is considerably devalued and sometimes even pointless.

[Korolev] You are right: Promptness is an essential requirement in our work. And that is why we seek to sharply reduce the time taken to obtain and process current data. We have now achieved the point where the leading organs are provided with the main results of the work of industry by the second working day, with the results of the work of capital construction by the fourth working day. By the fifth day a summary report is sent on the work of the national economy, yet only recently it was ready only by the middle of the month.

It is absolutely clear that the problem of promptness can be resolved only on the basis of modern computer technology. In the current 5-year plan provision is already being made for retooling the statistical organs.

[IZVESTIYA] Now let's return to the urgent question that is the authenticity of statistical information. We all well remember instances of window dressing and exaggerated data which have occurred in the Moldavian SSR, Kirovgrad Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry. The party has given a principled assessment of these facts. But to judge from press items, the distortion of state reporting, exaggerated data, and deception are still quite widespread. What measures are the state statistical organs taking to eradicate this evil?

[Korolev] The process of democratization and openness and the very nature of our social life today create a firm basis for eliminating exaggerated data as well. But the old is still making itself felt. It is generating a desire to embellish the real state of affairs and eagerness to produce a large number of reports [raportizm]. Therefore there can be no complacency here.

In April 1987, for instance, the USSR Central Statistical Administration collegium examined items from checks on the commissioning of production capacities, apartment blocks, children's preschool institutions, sanatoriums and rest homes carried out by the state statistical organs in conjunction with the USSR Bank for Financing Capital Investments, the USSR Gosbank, and the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture. Because of unfinished work, 169 production projects, or over 9 percent of those checked, were excluded from state reporting for 1986.

Many apartment blocks and children's preschool institutions have been excluded because of violations of the procedure for reception. For instance, in Krasnoyarsk Kray apartment blocks with a total area of 131,000 square meters were excluded from statistical reporting, which is nearly one-fourth of the area commissioned in December. The most flagrant exaggerations of data have been established in the Georgian SSR, where all verified apartment blocks, with a total area of 130,000 square meters, had to be removed from reporting, the result being that the annual plan was unfulfilled -- 88 percent instead of the 103 percent fulfillment of the target which had been indicated.

[IZVESTIYA] So what do we have? The USSR Central Statistical Administration report on the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for 1986 has already been published in the press. And then it emerges that some of the indicators cited in it were inflated...

[Korolev] Of course, the amount of the exaggerated data revealed is immediately excluded from reporting. But that is small consolation: Checks are, naturally, conducted selectively. What is the conclusion here? [paragraph continues]

In my view the main thing is to create an atmosphere of openness, of collective discussion, of the inevitability of punishment for exaggerated data. We must coordinate actions better with other monitoring organs. I think that the mass media should also struggle more vigorously against exaggerated data.

[IZVESTIYA] I agree, but the mass media are also anxious for closer cooperation with the statistical organs. After all the authenticity of information is only one side of the coin. The other is openness for statistical information, its fullness and accessibility to everyone. Here too our readers have many complaints to level against the USSR Central Statistical Administration...

[Korolev] The extension of openness for statistics is one of the most important tasks of the USSR Central Statistical Administration at the present stage. The first steps have already been taken to resolve it. I remind you that the publication of reports in the press on the results of the fulfillment of state plans have been substantially expanded. These reports for all sectors of the national economy are now prepared every quarter by the USSR Central Statistical Administration and by its local organs. But the main thing is that the nature of these reports has changed -- they have become keenly critical and do not keep quiet about shortcomings. Press releases for newspapers, journals, radio, and television have begun to be issued daily.

The publication of statistics has also been considerably expanded by our anthologies -- "The USSR in Figures" and "The USSR National Economy." As of 1988 it is planned to publish statistical anthologies for individual sectors of the economy. But a large amount of work on the expansion of the openness of information still has to be done.

[IZVESTIYA] The following question is to be encountered in the editorial mail: Why do statistics fail to reflect the dynamics of retail prices?

[Korolev] The process of the alteration of the level of retail prices is complex and diverse. It is being comprehensively studied through the use of a system of statistical indicators, the most important of which is the state retail price index. All price changes without exception are taken into account in calculating it. This index is published in the annual statistical anthologies (over the past 15 years it shows an 8 percent rise in prices).

But, of course, this index does not reflect the picture of the change in prices as a whole. Nor is it intended for that purpose!

The problem of retail prices and their level and dynamics must be examined in interconnection with the remuneration of labor, the population's real incomes, and the rise in the living standard. With the growth of the population's monetary incomes there is a natural process of change in the demand for goods, under whose influence there is naturally an improvement in the range of goods, and fundamentally new types of goods, high-quality articles according with modern fashion trends, appear. That is structural changes take place in the range of goods sold and the demand for them becomes more selective. That is why, even with it, the state (price list) retail price index is stable or shows only a slight change, there is still a change in the average purchase price of individual groups of goodd, including in connection with the population's acquisition of more expensive and more fashionable goods.

The preferential growth of average prices for consumption compared with the prices index is a perfectly natural process. Judge for yourself. [paragraph continues]

While in 1970 only half of all families had a television set, in 1986 nearly all families, 9 out of 10, had a refrigerator. In 1970 there were only 2 passenger cars for every 100 families, but now the figure is 16.

But of course we must make a deeper study of the problem of the dynamics of prices in connection with the level of the population's incomes. The calculations of the change in prices carried out on the basis of consumer "baskets" (a selection of goods used daily for a specific category of the population) can help here. The USSR Central Statistical Administration is engaged in this right now.

[IZVESTIYA] The improvement in the standard of the analysis of technical and economic and social processes should be combined with one more task which seems to be directly contrary -- the reduction of the volume of reporting, above all primary reporting. How is this combined and what do you plan to do?

[Korolev] All relevant forms of statistical reporting have been reviewed in practice recently. Some 1,200 forms have been totally repealed and the number of indicators has been halved by comparison with early 1986. The volume of enterprises' report information has been reduced 40-50 percent.

But the proportion of state reporting is still small in the overall volume of reporting supplied by enterprises and organizations. Information not sanctioned within the established procedure circulates in the national economy in far greater volumes (exceeding state reporting 3-5 times). Last year alone, for instance, over 28,000 forms of illegal reporting with a volume of 34 million indicators for the year were revealed and revoked.

In my view, to eliminate illegal reporting in the national economy it would be expedient to intensify the economic responsibility of ministries, departments, and organizations for the material damage caused to the state as a result of introducing illegal reporting.

[IZVESTIYA] In this connection I should like to draw your attention to the note published in IZVESTIYA under the heading "Account for Report?" It suggested instituting payment for any additional information not envisaged by existing forms of statistical reporting. How do you treat this proposal?

[Korolev] The proposal voiced is of a certain practical interest and requires special study in conjunction with the planning and financial organs. In my opinion this measure could indeed be an additional barrier curbing the unjustified increase in the volumes of reporting. Information is an important resource and its supply, viewed as a service, requires corresponding payment, if only to compensate for expenses. It is known from foreign practice that there are many organizations and entire sectors which specialize in these services and are moreover economically prosperous.

CSA REPORTS JUNE PLANTING HARVEST DATA

LD012304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Agricultural toilers are at the height of their work. They are looking after the crops, laying in fodder, and preparing to bring in the harvest. They manage to do all these jobs if they have carefully planned all types of work. They have foreseen even the little things that can influence the time taken to carry out operations and their quality. Rains are causing a lot of concern. They are good for crop development; however, they cause many weeds, various pests, and diseases to the agricultural crops. Therefore, a large volume of work has been carried out by agricultural chemical services units, which are engaged in protecting the crops. In many farms this work was carried out on time and to a high standard, and the crops are doing well. But there are many kolkhozes and sovkhozes where they have not carried out protective measures with precision. In a number of Rayons in the Rostov, Volgograd, Zaporozhye, and Nikolayev oblasts, violations are being committed when crops are not treated at their optimal times.

In fodder fields and meadows, grasses have grown successfully almost everywhere. According to the USSR Central Statistical Department's 29 June data, the first grass cut covered an area of more than 26 million hectares; 16.5 million tonnes of hay have been laid in; as have 23.3 million tonnes of haylage, 1.3 million tonnes of grass meal, and other artificially dehydrated fodder. This is considerably less by comparison to the corresponding period last year, but on many farms the quality of the fodder laid in is higher than last year.

Grass Mowing

LD252210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] According to data from the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the country's farms, by 22 June sown and natural grasses had been mown on almost 17 million hectares.

MEDIA COVERS JUNE AGRICULTURAL WORK

21-23 June

LD250021 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 21-23 June. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

21 June

The widespread laying-in of fodder has begun in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast in Tajikistan. This year the harvesting of alfalfa in the Pamir highlands has begun late, so the number of cuts may be lower than usual. However, there is a good grass crop in the natural grasslands, which should make up for the shortfall elsewhere. (1100)

Grain harvesting has begun in Kirghizia. Grain reception centers have been enlarged and the new Tokmak elevator will be operating at full capacity. (1100)

Grain-producers in the Altay will be helped by high-altitude harvest forecasts provided by a newly established "Section for Aerospace and Thematic Surveys." This is the seventh branch of the All-Union Research Center for the Development and Utilization of Automated Information Control Systems for Agricultural Resources to be set up in the USSR. It will provide information about the state of each crop in each area surveyed. (1100)

Cherry harvesting has begun in the southern Ukraine. (1100)

22 June

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Tatariya have prefulfilled the half-year plan for settling all forms of animal husbandry products to the state. More meat, milk, and eggs have been procured compared with last year. However, not all rayons of the republic coped with the task; farms that have been lagging behind are now making up what was lost. (0600)

Farms in Azerbaijan have embarked on mass sales of wheat and barley to the state. (1500)

23 June

Grass has been cut for fodder on the first million hectares in Belorussia. This is less than planned. Only in Gomel and Brest Oblasts are machine operators on schedule. Industrial technology is being applied to make up the backlog; for example, forced ventilation of the hay. Hay and haylage are being complemented by storage of preserved fodder from sun-dried grasses. Selective cutting is underway in Vitebsk Oblast in fields accessible to machinery. (1300)

An outbreak of plant disease has been registered in the fields of the northwestern Non-Chernozem Zone. There is intensive work going on at the oblast plant protection station. Samples of wheat, rye, clover, and pulse crops have been delivered from various farms. Specialists explain that the outbreak has been caused by the wet, chilly weather, which has caused weeds to grow profusely. There is a great deal of disease and the weeks are literally advancing on the crops, threatening a harvest loss of up to 40 percent. Part of the acreage already has been struck by powdery mildew. Such areas are detected and kolkhozes and sovkhozes are sent urgent notices regarding the need for treatment. (1800)

24 June

LD260208 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 24 June. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Farmers in the Mari Chernozem zone have produced 70,000 tonnes of hay. That is one-third of the planned amount. (Moscow TV 0607)

The Bashkirian Biochemicals combine has begun producing feed additives. The new production facilities will manufacture 40,000 tonnes of additives per year. The additives are based on grain enriched with a variety of microelements and improve livestock productivity. (Moscow TV 0607)

The grain crops harvest is in full swing in Soviet Central Asia and about to start in other areas. According to the deputy chief of the main crop production directorate of Uzbekistan, preliminary estimates place the gross grain yield in Uzbekistan at 752,000 tonnes or 113 percent of this year's plan. So far grain crops have been harvested from 217,000 hectares, which is 32.2 percent of the total area to be harvested. Feed crops are being sown on the harvested fields. (0810)

The chief of the grain products directorate of North Ossetiya reports that procurement centers are ready to receive grain and that it will take about 10 to 12 days to store all the grain. (0810)

The chief of the agricultural department of the Kray Agro-Industrial Association says that Kuban farms have pledged to produce 39-40 quintals of grain per hectare and to sell 4.1 million tonnes of grain to the state this year. He complains about the shortage of harvesters and about their unreliable performance. (0810)

It is reported that repairs of agricultural machinery in some areas are progressing slowly. More than 100,000 combine harvesters, a similar number of reapers, and tens of thousands of grain-cleaning machines are still not ready for work. The situation is especially bad in the Ukraine. Repairs are also progressing slowly in Kazakhstan. (0810)

Grain harvesting has begun in the republic. This year grain crops have to be gathered from half a million hectares. (1330)

Despite rainy weather, procurement of feed crops continues in the republic. To date more than 1 million tonnes have been put into storage, which is 25 percent of the plan. Altogether sown and natural grasses have been cut from 250,000 hectares, a third of the acreage. (1330)

Sheeping shearing is in full swing at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Almost 2.5 million animals have ben sheared, obtaining on average 3.5 kilograms of wool from each. The republic has more than 400 shearing stations employing more than 20,000 people. (1330)

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1862 1 JULY

LD020704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0652 GMT 2 Jul 87

[TExt] Moscow, 2 Jul (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1862, was launched in the Soviet Union on Wednesday 1 July to continue space research. It has been placed in an orbit with the following parameters: initial period of revolution 97.7 minutes; apogee 679 km, perigee 645 km; orbital inclination 82.5 degrees.

The apparatus aboard the satellite is working normally.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUING WORK ON MIR ORBITER

LD3023355 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Moscow June 30 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre:

Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin have spent 145 days in orbit.

During the past days the crew performed astrophysical and geophysical experiments and underwent medical checkups.

Ten series of measurements were carried out within the framework of the "Rentgen" (Roentgen) international programme of research. During measurement sessions all the Roentgen telescopes were directed at the Centaur constellation.

Work under yet another programme of astrophysical studies has been started on board the "Mir" manned complex. Taking part in it together with Soviet scientists are also specialists from Switzerland. The ultraviolet telescope "Glazar" developed at the Byurakan astrophysical observatory has been installed in the special module "Kvant" (Quantum). The first pictures have been taken of various sections of the stellar sky in the ultraviolet band of electromagnetic radiation.

The programme for today includes astrophysical experiments, scheduled maintenance of equipment and onboard systems and physical fitness exercises.

A study of the bioelectrical activity of the hearts of the two cosmonauts in a state of rest was conducted in accordance with the programme of medical control.

According to crew reports and telemetry data the flight of the "Mir" orbital complex is proceeding in accordance with programme.

AIR DEFENSE CHIEF TRETYAK ADDRESSES MEETING

PM011810 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Colonel A. Yurkin report: "In the Interests of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] The role of Communists in strengthening combat readiness, the mobilization of personnel to fulfill the demands of the CPSU Central Committee concerning the reliable defense of the state borders and the heightening of vigilance was the subject of an exacting discussion at a meeting of the party aktiv of the Main Staff and directorates of the Air Defense Forces. A report was delivered by Army General I. Tretyak, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces.

N. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Department, and Army General P. Lushev, USSR first deputy minister of defense, took part in and addressed the meeting.

GEN ARKHIPOV ON IMPRESSIONS, LESSONS OF PLENUM

PM011025 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 87 First Edition p 1

[Article by Colonel General V. Arkhipov, commander of the Order of Lenin Moscow Military District and member of the CPSU Central Committee, under the rubric "Participants in the CPSU Central Committee Plenum Speak: Putting Words Into Action"]

[Text] On the eve of the CPSU Central Committee plenum I was at the district training center. Certain subunits from the Guards' Kantemir Tank Division were there to rehearse their combat training tasks. This formation had good scores. But the first exercises showed that even it had certain mistakes and shortcomings and that cases of indulgence and simplification were being repeated. And yet, it would seem, we have been sharply criticizing such shortcomings recently -- both in subunit and unit party organizations, and higher up. What does this show? The need to put words into action more resolutely.

This thought was confirmed for me during the plenum's work. In the intervals between sessions I chatted with other CPSU Central Committee members -- servicemen, party workers, enterprise leaders, and scientists. The situation almost everywhere was that there is a clear recognition that restructuring is necessary and the harm done by our former complacency is understood by everyone, but we lack the main thing -- vigorous and purposeful work to carry out the decisions we have adopted.

Why does this happen, who is to blame? After all, we all have an interest in ensuring that the state of affairs in terms of the organization of military labor and service improves and in eradicating rapid turnover, unsystematic plans, and ostentation. This means that everyone should thoroughly engage in this work. Yet I would focus on leaders -- commanders, political workers, party administration organs, and staffs. They must forge ahead and set the tone for the others. Yet often this does not happen. I recall recent conferences at the district headquarters and directorates and a recent session of the Military Council. They focused on the fact that we are often short of cardinal solutions and restrict ourselves to half-measures. And leaders of lower-level components see this lack of resolution and inconsistency and are probably cheered by it. So we must boost our own activities and offensiveness in resolving the tasks of restructuring.

The plenum was devoted to one of the main problems -- the fundamental restructuring of the management of the economy. However, it is clear that its resolutions also strengthen the foundations of defense capability. I am sure that for us military men they will also play a great role as a methodological approach to the assessment of army problems.

For instance, is the task of improving the system of incentives prompting all servicemen to work more fruitfully and creatively any less urgent for us? Often a good company commander obtains an apartment or a promotion later than a mediocre staff worker. Do we always assess officers on their end results -- the actual combat readiness of the subunit or unit they head, and the high military training of their subordinates -- or on othe criteria, sometimes clearly secondary criteria? At a formation recently I inquired which of the officers had been encouraged for conducting an exemplary training session or exercise, and which had been reprimanded for indulgence or simplification. Alas, there was nobody in either category. Encouragement is given for excellent conduct on parade, reprimands are issued to motorized riflemen and tankers who are behind schedule in commissioning a construction project...

I think that the situation over the granting of the necessary rights and greater autonomy [samostoyatelnost] to labor collectives also requires profound interpretation on our part. I am thinking of the opportunity for unit and subunit commanders to resolve questions of planning, the organization of the training process, and its material supply more independently. What instructions, counsels, and recommendations do regiment commanders not receive in addition to the plan and the combat and political training program! Yet neither the plan nor the program, drawn up as they are by superiors at headquarters, can take account of all the specifics of certain units or their potential. Who knows this in its entirety better than the commanders? And should commanders be watched over so much in this respect? After all, the main thing is to ensure that the regiment under their command is invariably ready to carry out its combat task at all times.

And staff officers who are relieved of their continual control functions will have a far greater opportunity to do creative work -- preparing promising training methods, creating a more progressive training base, generalizing and disseminating front-ranking experience, and so forth.

Cadres, who must move restructuring forward, are a special question. District commanders understand the sincere concern about this problem that was voiced at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. We have also given many Communist leaders time to reassess modern demands on work style, the strengthening of discipline and organization, and the ability to rely on the human factor. The time has now come to really ask everyone whether they are suited to their task, whether they are prepared to roll up their sleeves and work in the new way, and whether they have an acute sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of their duties.

It is now important for everyone to translate the plenum decisions and the concerns of the party into the concerns of their own collectives and their own areas of responsibility.